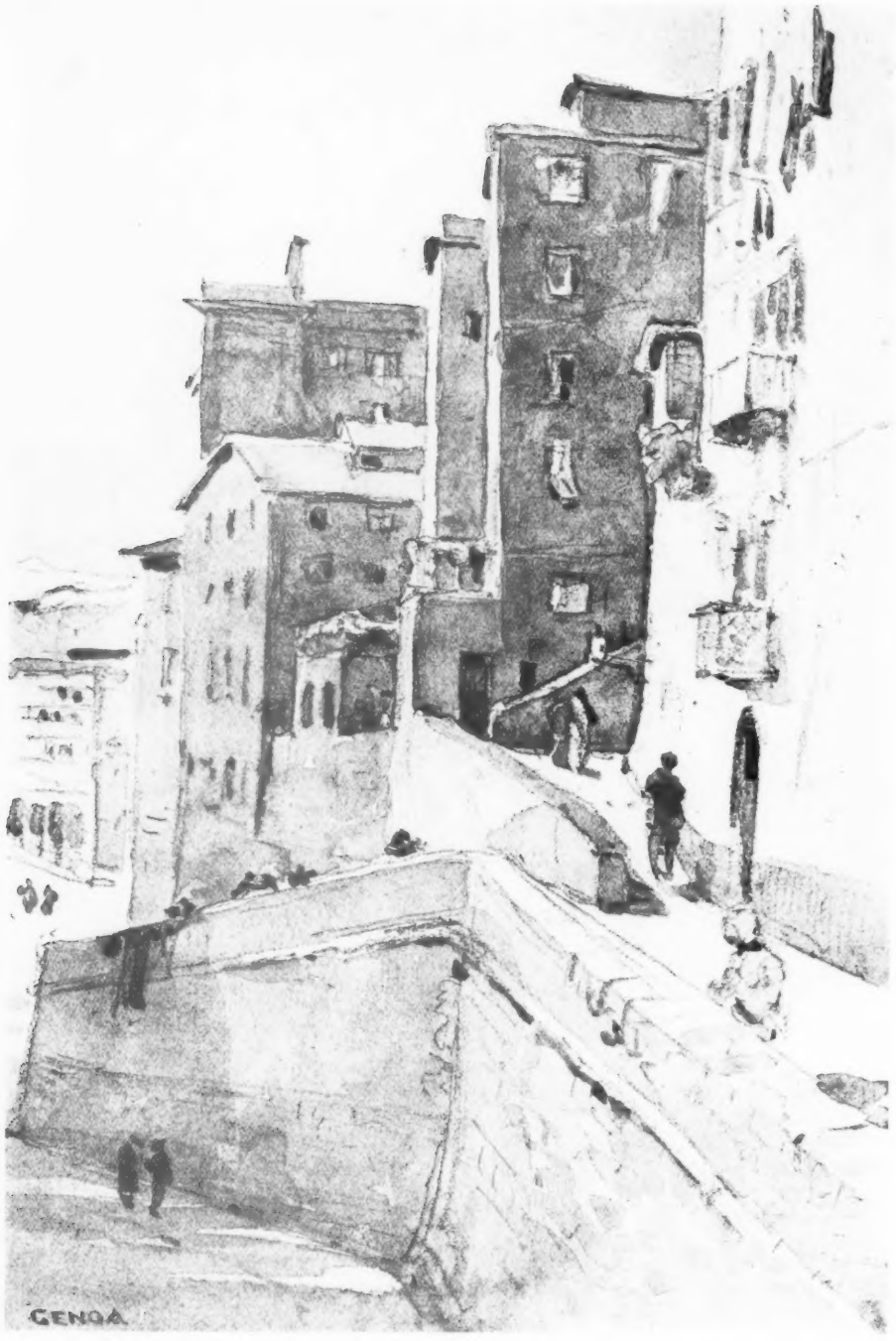
Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

THIRD SERIES

VOL. XXXV. No. 13 — 12 MAY 1928

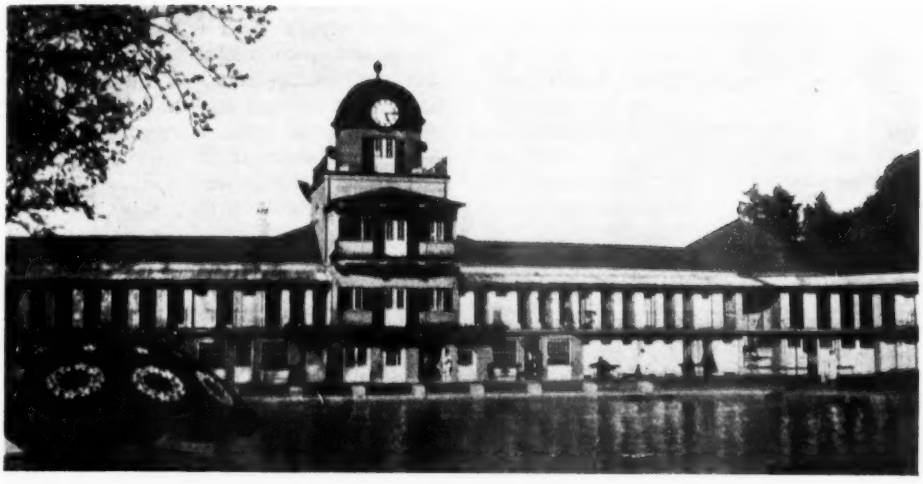
Contents for 12 May 1928

	Page
GENOA. From a Water-Colour Sketch by Sir Ernest George, R.A.	*Frontispiece*
HEALTH AND RECREATION CENTRES. By J. Murray Easton	435
DISCUSSION	449
SOME FURTHER NOTES ON THE PARTHENON. By Ernest J. Mager	455
ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION 1928. By H. Austen Hall	457
REVIEWS:	
LETTERING CHARTS. By W. G. Paulson Townsend	459
KIEW. By A. E. Henderson	459
THE LIBRARY. NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE	459
CHINESE PAGODAS	460
FEES OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS	460
ALLIED SOCIETIES:	
ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS	461
BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION	461
INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND	461
SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS	461
ELECTION OF STUDENTS	462
ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS	462
THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS	463
NOTICES	464
ELECTION OF MEMBERS	464
COMPETITIONS	467
MEMBERS' COLUMN	468
MINUTES	468



GENOA
From a Water-Colour Sketch by Sir Ernest George, R.A.
R.I.B.A. Collection

VOL. XXXV. No. 13 12 MAY 1928



VOSLAU IN VIENNA: BATHS

Health and Recreation Centres

BY J. MURRAY EASTON [*F.*].

[*Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 2 April* 1928.]

MY Paper to-night deals chiefly with the post-War development of health and recreation centres on the Continent, more particularly in the industrial regions of the Rhine.

Public concern for these matters became greatly intensified after the War owing to the lowering of the public health which malnutrition had caused. This was especially marked in the larger towns, where there was an alarming increase in infantile rickets, and widespread anxiety existed lest the standard of physique of a whole generation should be seriously impaired.

At such a time the discovery by research workers in Vienna of the curative action of the ultra-violet rays of sunlight on some of the diseases caused by malnutrition created a deep impression on the public mind.

It promised a solution of some of the problems that had most troubled those in charge of the public health, and its practical application became their urgent concern. Another factor contributed to the open-air movement.

During the War period and just before much research had been carried out in the investigation of conditions favourable to work. Industrial psychologists and others confirmed what ordinary people had always known—that all work and no play made Jack a dull boy. Having been told this on the best scientific authority, the German peoples decided that they must play more.

Nothing remained but to find, or to create, places in which to play. For this the circumstances were unusually favourable. A Socialist Government held the reins of power in the State, and, in most cases, in the city; so that difficulties of finance were brushed aside.

Moreover, the abolition, under the Treaty of Versailles, of fortifications in some of the Rhine towns and of the large spaces formerly devoted to military training, which were to be found in nearly all the towns, provided large open areas.

Added to these, many cities which had been capitals of petty principalities became the possessors of the palaces and gardens of their former

rulers. Thus the ground became available, and the national desire to recover in peace what had been lost in war provided the motive force for a campaign in favour of improved health and efficiency.

Industrialism in Germany started later than in England, and had always the spur of a desire to overtake. For many years it had tended more and more to develop into large combines and those institutions known to the financial world as vertical trusts. The size of these undertakings, eliminating as it did some of the dust of the hand-to-hand struggle between small competitors, tended to produce a clearer outlook on the whole question of industrialism.

In Great Britain during the nineteenth century the idea was widely held that a manufacturing town was necessarily a dismal place where an ambitious man might make his money, in order that in his later years he might retire, become a country gentleman, and found a family which need scarcely see the place from whence their wealth sprang. Such an outlook could not last, and the peculiar contribution of the twentieth century is that it has taken up with enthusiasm the machine, not only as a useful object, but also as an inspiration both socially and æsthetically.

In the German industrial town of to-day the manufacturer glories in his factories and calls in distinguished architects to design them, not in the somewhat sentimental manner of our cocoa millionaires, but to express the beauty, efficiency, and even ruthlessness of the machine. He endeavours to provide his workers with surroundings and means to increase their efficiency and vitality, and it is impossible to travel in Germany without being impressed by this sense of energy and hopefulness, and without feeling ashamed at the contrast which is offered by so many of our industrial towns.

In the various places which I visited I always found architects and others eager to give me all the information they possessed upon the provision for health which their town possessed. Recreation was more difficult.

Particulars of theatres, cinemas, and night clubs I had to brush aside as not the sort of recreation I was in search of, but I indicated that I could just tolerate dance halls as being the scene of healthful recreation if ventilation existed, but that open-air places like stadia and swimming baths were my chief objective. I was, however, always willing to interest myself in a restaurant. That is, in a literal sense, conducive to recreation and necessary to health, since, in the words of Brillat-Savarin, "the pleasures of the table are of all times and of all ages, of every country and of every day; they go hand in hand with all our other pleasures, outlast them, and, in the end, console us for their loss."

I began my tour with Dusseldorf, because it is the most northerly of the Rhine towns which I visited, and because it was, in 1926, the scene of an exhibition specially related to the subject of this paper. The full and majestic title of this exhibition was "The United Exhibition of Health, Social Service, and Gymnastics." This held out little hope of recreation, still less of amusement, but the exhibition fully catered for health, and summed up the results of recent discoveries. Statistics, diagrams, pictures, and models of every kind of activity were lavishly provided, and a quite remarkable historical survey of sanitation from Egyptian times to the present day was staged. The exhibition did much to increase the already great public interest in the subject.

The city of Dusseldorf, though a manufacturing town of over 400,000 inhabitants, is an extremely pleasant place, with little of the dinginess we have learned to expect from such towns. In the centre of the town lies the Hofgarten, a wooded park of considerable extent, which shades off into urban but open and tree-planted streets. The Hofgarten extends almost to the banks of the Rhine. Along its bank, stretching northwards, lies the site of the exhibition, and the permanent buildings and gardens which survive it. The ground takes the form of a long narrow strip, and the buildings are dominated at the south end by the Planetarium, which stands at the approach to the Rhine Bridge.

The Planetarium itself is a remarkable building, and illustrates the German desire to make science interesting and even exciting. It consists of a circular hall, surmounted by a dome supported on a range of brick piers with corbelled heads. All lighting is artificial, and the contrast between the white plaster dome, upon which the image of the planetary system is projected, and the plum coloured brickwork of the lower part is exceedingly dramatic.

Even more spectacular is the entrance hall, the sides of which converge at either end to produce an effect of perspective. Both exterior and interior constitute an example of brick craftsmanship.

All through the Exhibition we are confronted with the pursuit of health. Here is an example as depicted on the walls of one of the permanent buildings. The three ladies in the foreground enjoy a sun bath, and one is about to take a vegetarian meal, while their children are engaged in more energetic recreation.

The general character of the buildings is rather serious, and a considerable feeling of uplift is experienced, so we may pass for relaxation to the Rheinterrasse Restaurant, which was the principal restaurant of the Exhibition, and has become a permanent addition to the town's amenities.

The Rheinterrasse is situated on one of the short axes of the Exhibition and gives directly on to the Rhine. Its plan consists of a symmetrical centre with unsymmetrical wings. The largest room is oval in plan and about 80 feet long, and the whole of the design and decoration is exceedingly effective and elaborate, if a little restless. In decoration very much use has been made of gold and silver surfaces covered with glazes of various colours, and extraordinary opportunities have been given to mural painters.

The service quarters are centrally placed in the middle of the various restaurants and cafés, and the open terraces facing the river make an extremely agreeable resort. The exterior is in character with the rest of the buildings, nearly all of which were designed by Professor Kreis.

About two miles further from the centre of the town lies the Stadion. It is served by a tramway and good roads, but the bicycle seems to be the chief means of access. It consists of a very large stadium, an open air swimming bath, with playing fields, and about 20 tennis courts.

DUSSELDORF: RHEINTERRASSE RESTAURANT

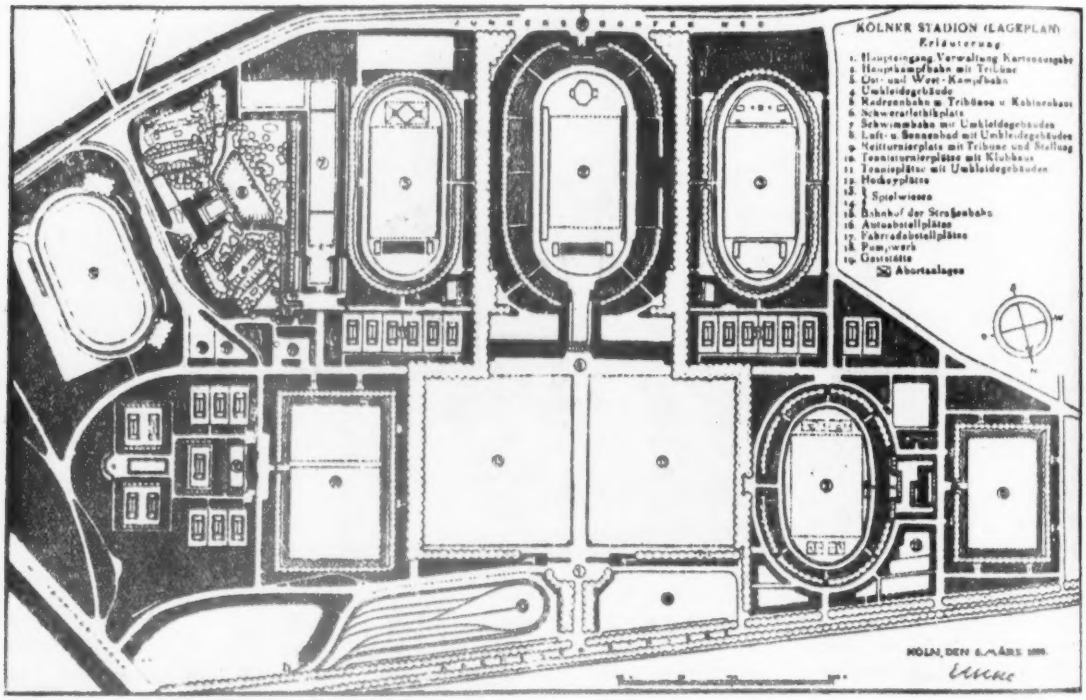
It is completely enclosed by a long wall in which are turnstile entrances with pay-boxes for use when large crowds are present. A road entrance commanded by a lodge is the ordinary entrance. All the buildings are of reinforced concrete very simply and appropriately handled. A bronze figure of an athlete heroic in scale marks the end of the stadium and strikes a happy note.

About 20 miles further up the Rhine stands Cologne, which, with its 710,000 inhabitants, is the third largest city in Germany. It has by far the largest area of any German city, and it has special features which make it interesting to the town planner. It lies in a semi-circle on the banks of the Rhine, the ancient city forming its centre. There is no royal residence to provide

gardens, but like many Continental cities it has benefited greatly by its fortifications. The old walls were pulled down in the second half of the nineteenth century, and a ring of boulevards like that of Vienna was formed. Cologne still remained a fortress, however, and a broad bend of fortifications was established 1 or 2 kilometres further from the centre.

Professor Schumacher, whose work in Hamburg is well known, was appointed to work out the town planning scheme, and some of the most able architects of Cologne were given the opportunities to carry out the several parts of the scheme.

Naturally the housing problem commanded attention first of all and a great deal of the public park system referred to is not yet finished, but the



COLOGNE: STADIUM

In 1919, under the Treaty of Versailles, Cologne had to surrender these fortifications, and further possibilities of development on modern lines came into being. Under a far-sighted municipal government a new regional and economic development of the city was planned. The fortified belt was to be transformed into a great system of parks and open spaces. Outside this a network of semi-independent centres was to be substituted for the concentric planning hitherto followed.

Stadium group of Cologne is largely complete. The lay-out plan shows the magnitude of the undertaking.

The group lies to the south of the Aschener Strasse, the central one of the great radial ways out of the city, and a special tramway station is provided.

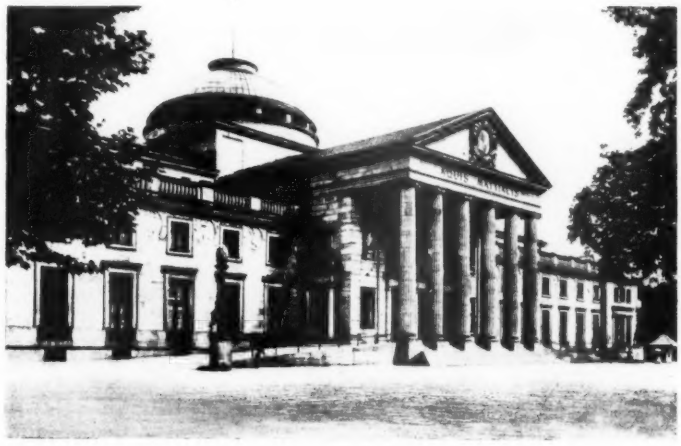
The lay-out is of a more open character than in the case of some of the other German stadions, and roadways traverse the wooded park which forms the site. Thus access can be had to the

different sections of the stadion without passing through the main public entrance.

The design of the various stadia, etc., depends very largely on the tree planting, and when the trees and hedges have reached maturity the effect will be exceedingly fine. I saw less of it than I could have desired owing to the fact that a State function was in progress to which I failed to gain admission, and also to the fact that my guide, an architect of Cologne, possessed a proper share of the egoism of the artist, and dismissed many things which I wanted to see with the remark " It is not by me."

The oval stadium on the right hand is a cycle racing track. The rectangular one next to it is for heavy athletics. There are playing fields on either side of the main avenue and to the left are hockey grounds, tennis courts with a championship court, and further on the left side of the swimming pool is an equestrian ring. There are other tennis courts to the right and left of the dressing rooms.

The return portion of the dressing room blocks has not yet been completed. These will flank the avenue to the principal stadium with colonnades, but even as it stands the dressing room and gymnasium accommodation is very good.



WIESBADEN : KURHAUS

The swimming bath is arranged with the usual 100 metre championship area in the centre, a part for diving at one end and for non-swimmers at the other. Close at hand are places for light and air bathing. The German, by the way, does not attach too great importance to bright sunlight for light bathing, and he is perfectly prepared to enjoy lying on a bench in the open air even on a dull day.

The pool itself is of reinforced concrete construction, and the excavated soil has been used to form a terraced embankment for a sitting and standing audience.

The stadia are arranged as follows :—The central stadium has a covered stand on one side and is for the most important athletic events. Those on either side are both for light athletics.

On the ground floor there are changing rooms for clubs with lavatory accommodation. On the first floor are dressing rooms and a gymnasium. Shower baths are also provided. The architect is Adolf Abel.

The Stadion is the most important but only one of many playing grounds in or near the city, which is well equipped with tennis courts, cycle tracks, football grounds, river baths and even a golf course.

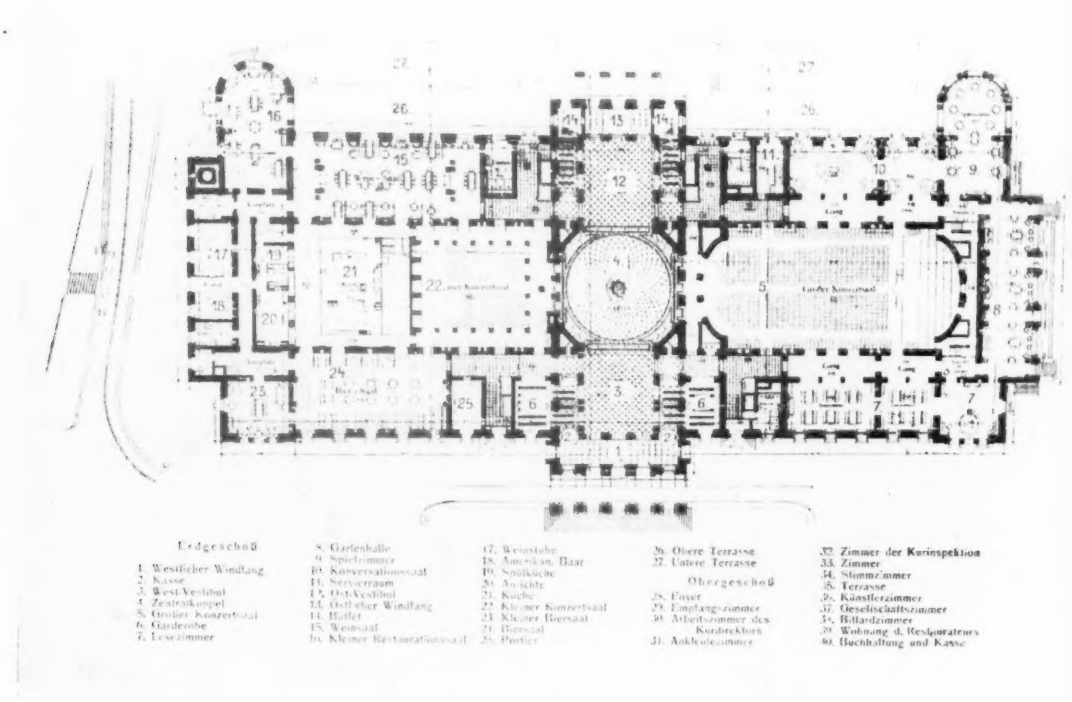
I wished to include a brief description of an independent centre, and I have selected Wiesbaden, although it is very much pre-war, because it is one of the most complete examples of the Continental Spa. These spas, although specially dedicated to sufferers from some malady, are

equally the resort of the ordinary citizen on holiday.

Wiesbaden is situated on a spur of the Taunus Mountains, two or three miles from the Rhine. The town itself and its surroundings are extremely attractive, but its lay-out does not call for much comment. The planting of the public gardens is somewhat Victorian in character, but everything can be described as mature, and the facilities for public entertainment are lavish. The plan of the Kurhaus is of that formal and grandiose type which, in this country, rarely gets further than paper. The whole scheme has been carried through with Teutonic thoroughness, and without being inspired the building is very well handled.

A large central hall leads right through the building and gives access to large and small concert halls, restaurants, reading, writing and newspaper rooms, while outside are terraces, on which refreshments are served.

The Kurhaus stands at the end of a double colonnade, on the right of which is the municipal theatre, in its way an extremely good building, and the whole group constitutes an excellent example of the amenities which a health resort should possess.



WIESBADEN: KURHAUS

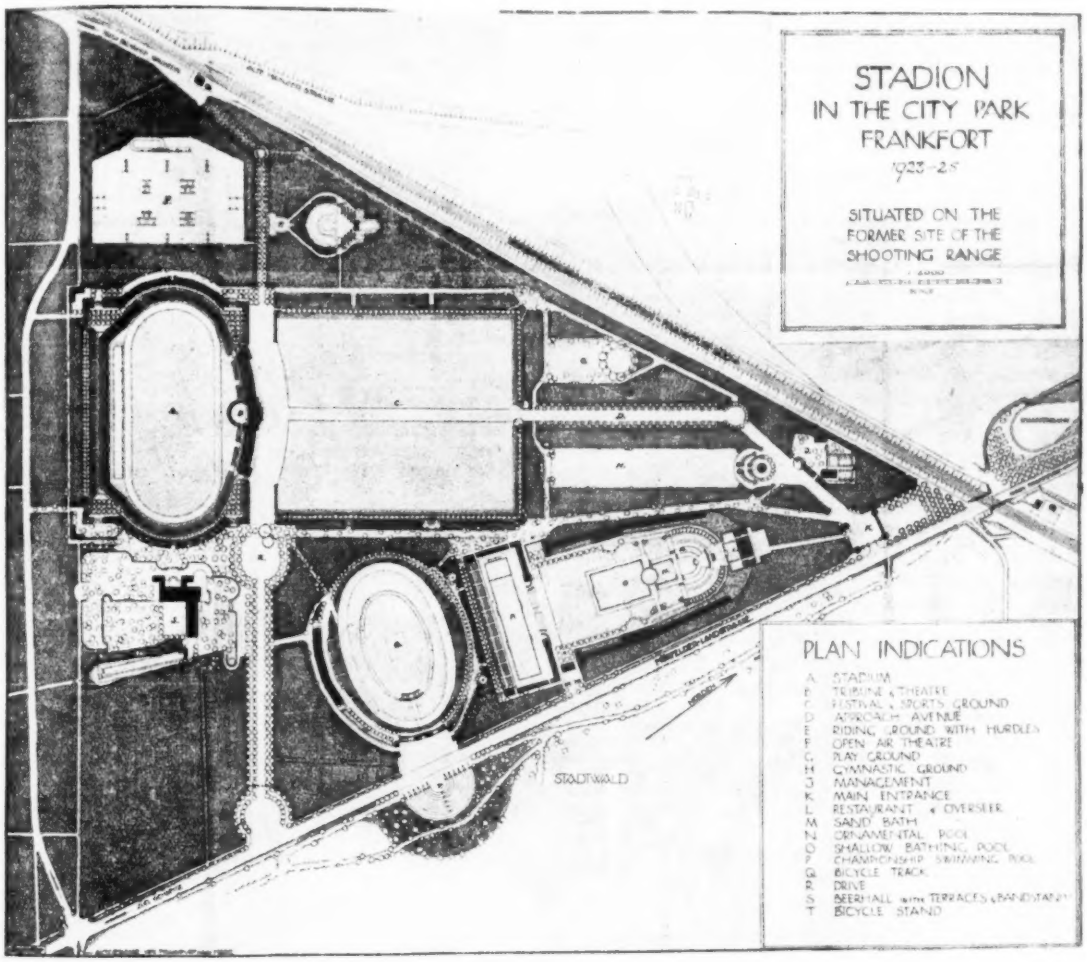
The Kurhaus has no actual connection with the baths for which Wiesbaden is famous. Hot springs of varying character are found in several parts of the town, and many of the hotels have their own medicinal baths.

Around the principal spring the Koch-brunnen there has been formed a little garden and a pavilion where people go to drink the waters, and near by are the Kaiser Friedrich Baths. This building

was completed just before the War at a cost of £300,000, and is probably one of the most complete and finely finished baths in existence.

The architecture is not of the first interest, but its three floors contain every conceivable kind of water, steam, vapour, mud and electric bath, and there is a famous nasal and throat treatment department.

There are first and second class medicinal baths, the cost of which is 2 francs and 3.50 francs respectively. The first class bathrooms have a small restroom with a couch. In those of the second class the couch is in the bathroom. All walls and floors are finished with tiles, and the reading and waiting rooms are decorated with wall paintings and marble mosaic.

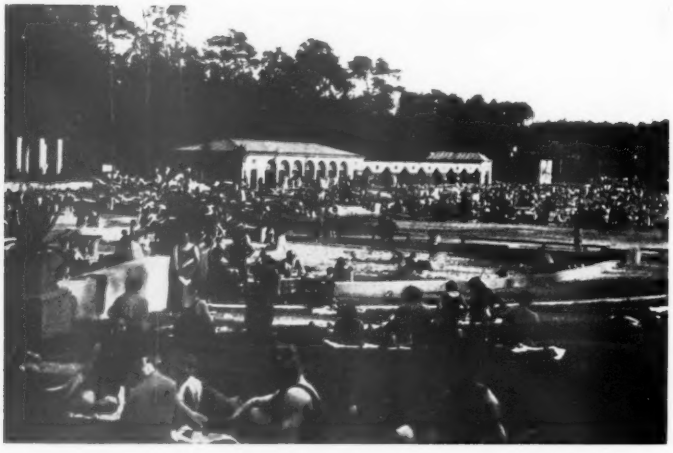


FRANKFORT: STADION

Of all the places which I visited Frankfort is pre-eminent in the completeness with which she has provided for the health and recreation of her citizens.

This city of nearly half a million inhabitants is finely situated on the Main. Its activity and prosperity are most apparent, and under the direction of Stadtrat May, Frankfort has, since the War, inaugurated schemes of the most complete nature for the creation of pleasant and healthy conditions. A survey was made of the city and its surroundings with a view to the provision of adequate playing fields, gymnasia and baths. The municipality obtained the right to acquire, wherever desirable, the space to create such centres, and the city plan shows their incidence. In many cases existing parks which were laid out in a decorous fashion with railings round the grass and frequent "Verboten" notices have been remodelled, and children's playgrounds, tennis courts, etc., provided, and in others the grounds of private houses have been acquired and turned into such centres.

FRANKFORT: LARGE STADIUM



FRANKFORT: BATHING PLACE STADIUM

At the bottom of the map you will see the Stadion, which is the most important single centre that has been created under the plan. The Stadion is on the south side of the river, about 20 minutes run by tram, and it is also served by a railway station. The country is richly wooded, and the woods, which belong to the town, make an ideal accompaniment to the Stadion. The site is triangular, and is bounded on all sides by roads which allow exit from the various sections, but the whole area is enclosed and under a different control system from that of Cologne. Provision is made for parking cars and for bicycles, which as usual are the favourite means of locomotion.

The main entrance consists of a number of ticket box controls, and there are a number of ticket booths outside to deal with large crowds.

The principal stadium, A on the plan, consists of an arena 220 metres long by 130 metres wide with two semi-circular ends. One of the sides is an ellipse, the other is flat. The covered grand stand occupies the north side and sitting places adjoin this, while around the remainder of the arena are terraced standing places. The plan of the grand stand shows the reception and dressing rooms, and the next shows the outside and inside views respectively. The whole structure is built of reinforced concrete, naked but not unadorned.

The design is not perhaps in the best tradition of reinforced concrete, but it is a remarkable example of technical skill in its handling. Mouldings, columns, rustication, etc., have all been carried out in this material, the entire surface of which has been bush hammered and chisel dressed.

The standing accommodation consists of tiers of terraces 3 ft. 3 ins. wide with a 14-inch rise. They are of gravel, held in position by pre-cast slabs of concrete, in turn supported by reinforced concrete piles, and they form an inexpensive and satisfactory platform.

The small stadium is devoted to cycle track racing and more intimate sports, such as wrestling, etc. The seating is elliptical in shape, and there is also a covered grand stand.

This view gives a general impression of the bathing place on a fine day. It swarms with more or less nude humanity whose skins range in colour from deal to mahogany. An excellent feature is the large area of grass on which the bathers may sit about, and there are in addition special places reserved to the more modest of either sex for unmixed sun bathing.

The championship swimming bath is kept strictly apart from and is placed at right angles to the bathing place. It has seats along one side, and a wide terrace along the front with a diving place at the end. It has its own dressing boxes in another reinforced concrete building.

The dressing boxes for the bathing pool are an exceedingly attractive feature of the bathing place, are of wood, painted in bright colours. The baths have a separate cafe not open to non-bathers, and there is an ornamental pool and a sand bath for children. Looking down upon the whole scene is a restaurant where good and inexpensive food and first-class beer may be had.

In addition to these the stadium provides a riding ground with hurdles, an open-air theatre, gymnastic rooms and a beer hall with terraces and a bandstand.

Frankfort starts work early and has a long luncheon hour, and many people come during this hour to swim and lunch at the restaurant.

It is difficult to exaggerate the attractions of the whole place. The benefit to the community of seeing and participating in games in such surroundings must be very great, and the contrast with most of our gaunt football grounds, wedged between factories and gasworks is overwhelming.

These illustrations show the gymnasia of two new schools, and I wish I could find time to show more of the stimulating work that has been done in this city.

Vienna, like Cologne, owes the most striking part of its lay-out, the Ring, to the demolition of its fortifications in the middle of the nineteenth century, and its chain of gardens and open spaces to its royal and noble residents.

Nowhere was the effect of the war felt so surely as in Vienna. From various causes its food supply was exceedingly deficient, and the malnutrition of the industrial population, especially many of the children, lowered the general standard of health to a marked degree.

The housing shortage was also more than usually marked there, and since the war the chief effort of Vienna has been to remedy this. The remarkable scheme which the Socialist rulers have been able to carry through are too well known to require comment, but they touch the subject, inasmuch as nearly

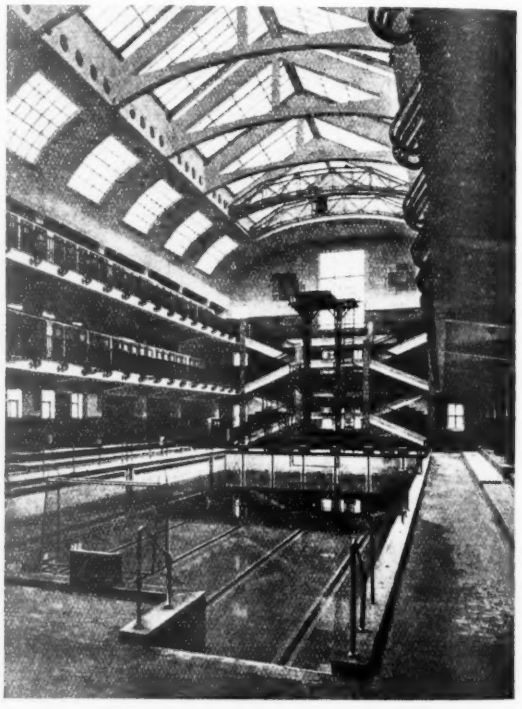
all of these great blocks of flats provide their own playgrounds, and in some cases bathing places and kindergarten schools.

The pre-war enthusiasm for recreation of the Viennese has changed slightly rather than diminished, and sport now plays an important part in their life.

VIENNA: AMALIENBAD

The town has provided numerous playing fields and grounds in various parts of the city, but its most striking contribution is the new Amalienbad—public baths in a working-class quarter. This building may well be criticised on the ground that too much has been expended on a single institution in one isolated part of the city, but the building itself is certainly an achievement. It consists of a large swimming bath, 33 metres by 12 metres, with two galleries of dressing boxes. On each floor those on the right hand are for women, on the left hand for men, and there are separate staircases for each sex. After undressing the bathers must take a shower bath and wade through a shallow pool to prevent dirt from the floors being taken into the bath.

The remainder of the building is devoted to every kind of bath, steam, douches, Turkish, Russian and shower. They are graded as first and second class, and charges are very low. The fourth storey is given up to special treatments, such as ultra violet rays. Finally there is a roof garden used for light and air baths, adjacent to which hot and cold plunges are provided.



VIENNA: AMALIENBAD

The building is of reinforced concrete and brickwork rendered externally. It is a bold design, but it does not bear comparison with the best of the Viennese flats. The whole interior is tiled, and,

from a technical point of view, admirably finished, although the decoration is not so satisfactory.

In the neighbourhood of Vienna are to be found numerous and well laid out health and pleasure resorts, the best known of which is Baden, a spa noted for treatment of chest complaints.

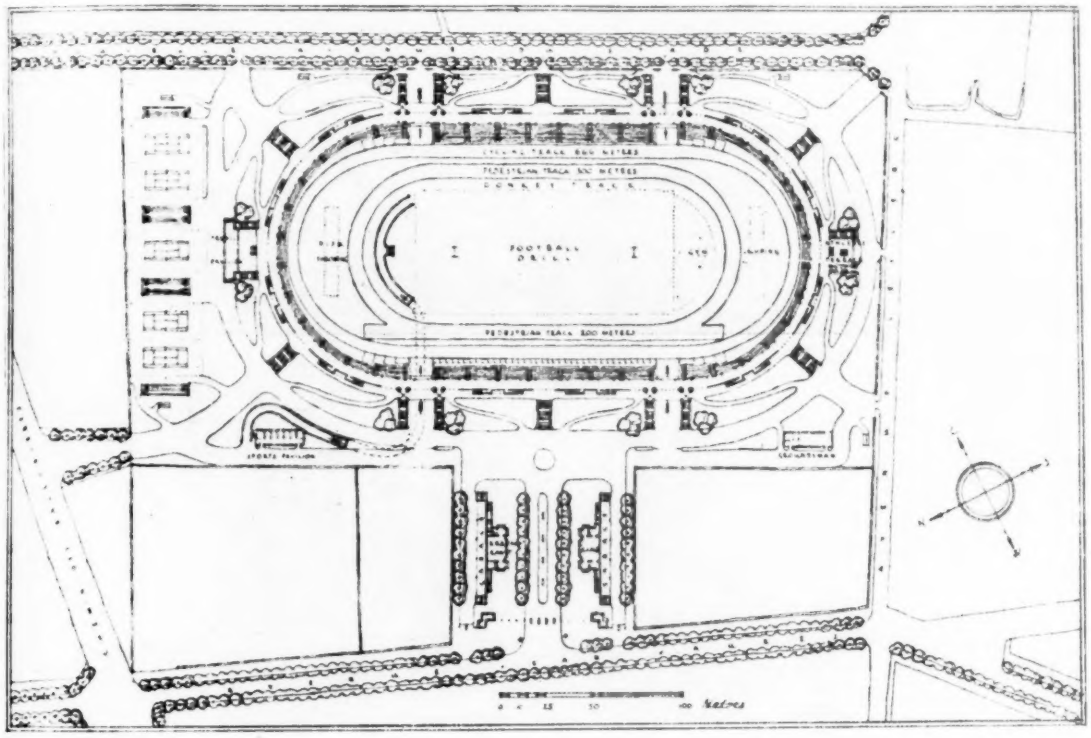
Besides the usual spa features there is a newly constructed open-air swimming bath and bathing establishment which, unfortunately, I was prohibited from photographing. The swimming bath and the bathing pool are here placed side by side, separated by a barrier, and large spaces are devoted to light and air bathing.

A few miles further to the south is Voslau, a smaller place with a hot spring, which maintains the open-air swimming bath at a comfortable temperature all the year round.

The bathing pool is square in shape, with a deep end for swimmers and a shallow part for bathers. The dressing boxes are in two tiers.

There is a pleasant and intimate character about this bathing place which makes it one of the most attractive I saw.

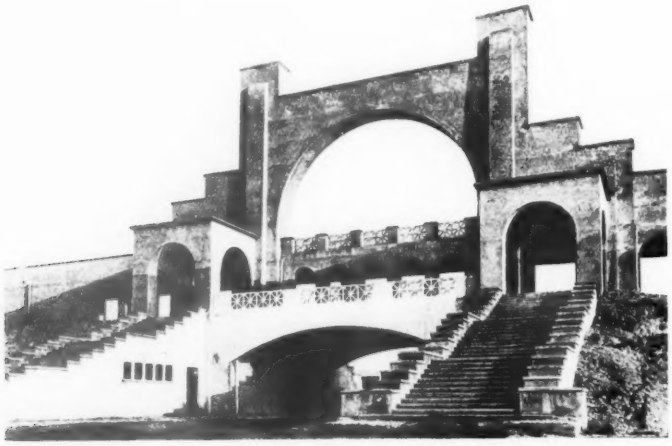
My last example of a municipal recreation centre is the new stadium at Lyon. That city, with its three-quarters of a million inhabitants, its fogs and factories, always strikes one as something of an alien in France, and although aware of the risk of causing international complications I group it in my own mind with the Rhineland towns.



LYON: STADIUM PLAN

Lyon has been fortunate in the architectural expression of its very vigorous civil life. Under that distinguished architect, M. Tony Garnier, a civic development notable for its breadth of vision has been carried out. His great hospital group, cattle market and abattoirs are fairly well known, and he

has designed a stadium which is a first-rate example of its type. It lies on the flat land to the south of the town, just below the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, and it has very good road communication with the centre. The stadium belongs to the more traditional Roman type. Its architectural treatment is carried right round the arena, and it is a much more spectacular structure than the German ones which we have seen.



LYON: STADIUM ENTRANCE

LYON: STADIUM INTERIOR

Sporting events of all kinds are made possible by the planning. The shape is rectangular with semi-circular ends. The overall length is 307 metres and the width is 153 metres. It contains a cycle track 600 metres long, a pedestrian and running track 300 metres long, a football ground and smaller spaces for such Olympic sports as throwing the discus are provided. The inclusion of a cycle race track presents difficulties in the

seating accommodation, owing to the necessity for banking up at the ends. This has been ingeniously overcome by the provision of a promenade in front of the seats at these points.

At one end of the arena is a staircase which leads by way of a subterranean passage to the Sports Pavilion, which is outside the stadium.

Access is gained by four great gateways which mark the transition from the straight sides to the semi-circular ends. In a stadium of elliptical plan it is generally a mistake to break the silhouette by entrance gateways, but those at Lyon have the excuse that they mark the junction between straight and round forms ; certainly in themselves they are spirited pieces of design. The whole structure is carried out in reinforced concrete, and the walls are rendered in cement.

Its somewhat Roman character is due even more to the directness with which the problem has been solved than to its detail. The layout includes a club and restaurant flanking the main entrance roadways ; behind these are garages ; and at the north end of the stadium there is a group of tennis courts and a pavilion.

Stadia.

Some of the institutions which we have just seen are not dissimilar to English ones, but the Stadion (a group of Stadia and recreation grounds) is, as far as I know, peculiar to Germany, and has been widely adopted there.

It has the disadvantage of drawing a great crowd to one locality. We can imagine the congestion that would arise if the Cup Tie, the England-versus Scotland Rugby match, and the University sports were held in adjoining stadia on the same afternoon. But this concentration of the various sports grounds in one area makes a special appeal to the German mind. It gives a sense of ordered relationships, and provides the opportunity for a spectacular and imaginative realisation of what a sports centre should be.

Elaborate as they are, it must be remembered that stadia such as those at Cologne, Frankfort, and Dusseldorf are not fully developed structures like the Roman ones or like the Wembley Stadium. The latter is an arena surrounded by stands which have a complete circulation beneath them. The emphasis there is on the spectacle, and the participants are well provided for in order that this may be efficiently conducted and clearly seen.

The German stadia as we have seen are much simpler affairs. In most cases they are constructed by slightly excavating the ground on which the arena is to be placed and terracing the excavated material round it. The grand stand occupies only a small part of the circumference. There is, therefore, no comparison between the cost of one of the stadia at Cologne and the stadium at Wembley.

Moreover, in Germany the emphasis is placed on the players or athletes using the stadia. They are not often deserted, for you will find on any day of the week runners training on the tracks and teams practising or playing on the grounds. The shape of the stadium is mostly a rectangle with semi-circular ends, but in the case of cycle tracks it is frequently an ellipse which, of course, provides better visibility.

In Germany tennis is almost invariably played on hard courts on the en-tout-cas principle. In the case of public courts the courts are divided into two groups, one group let each year to various clubs and another group reserved for casual players.

Open Air Swimming Pools.

In the design of open air bathing pools the problem of catering for swimmers and non-swimmers immediately presents itself. When space is badly restricted it is met by the usual arrangement of a pool with a shallow and a deep end as at Vosilau. This, however, is undesirable, as bathers interfere with the swimmers and non-swimmers are apt to get out of their depth.

A better arrangement, but one which is rather apt to be unhappy in appearance, is the division into two parts of the whole space, as at Baden. By far the most satisfactory solution, however, is the arrangement at Frankfort.

I have visited most of the open air swimming pools in this country, and excellent as are such ones as Scarborough and Blackpool, they do not compare as a solution of the problem with Frankfort. The complete separation of the championship area from the bathing pool is, I think, very desirable. At Frankfort it is divided by a bridge into the championship area 100 metres long and a shorter portion for diving. The seating accommodation for spectators is arranged fairly close to the pool, and has the steep angle required by the fact that the picture plane of water sports

is a horizontal one. This separation of championship area enables the bathing pool to be kept quite open with plenty of apace around it, since the question of spectators does not arise. In Frankfort they are in fact not allowed to enter the enclosure, but must content themselves with distant views from the cafe terrace.

The bathers have ample space to run about and play games on the grass, and although this makes the pool more difficult to keep clean, it adds enormously to its value.

It is mostly found that even where water is plentiful, a system of filtering, sterilising, and aerating the water is the most economical. It can be carried out continuously and disposes of the old difficulty of the emptying and filling of large pools. The apparatus generally employed consists of filtering cylinders filled with gravel or some other medium. The water passes through these, is sterilised, pumped up, and discharged in the open air in some sort of cascade for the purpose of thoroughly impregnating it with air. This system, of course, is in use in many pools in this country.

I cannot close without referring to the kindness and helpfulness shown me by the architects and officials of the cities I visited, and I am glad to say that in nearly all cases their knowledge of the English tongue was vastly in excess of my knowledge of German. I am also indebted to Mr. Yerbury for the loan of some of the best of the Frankfort slides.

We, in this country, have a long tradition of open air sports, and on the whole we have facilities for pursuing them greater than those most other countries can provide. But our playgrounds and bathing places are still far from adequate to the needs of the community, and in particular the provision of places for light and air baths is almost unknown. A martyr to the cause of ultra-violet rays was recently arrested and fined for indulging in sun bathing in Hyde Park. Perhaps that day he, like Ridley and Latimer, lit a candle in England that shall never be extinguished.

DUSSELDORF: WALL PAINTING

Discussion

THE PRESIDENT, MR. WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., IN THE CHAIR.

Dr. RAYMOND UNWIN [*F.*], Chief Architect, Ministry of Health, in proposing the vote of thanks, said :

Before I make any remarks on the subject of Mr. Easton's paper, I should like, if you will allow me, and if Mr. Easton will pardon me, to refer in a few words to one who was to have spoken on this occasion, Dr. Hermann Muthesius, the German architect—if I may so call him, as he was almost half English, having lived in England a long time—who was to have spoken to us on Modern German Architecture. I think we have had as efficient a paper on modern German architecture, of a more limited range perhaps, to-night, but we realise that in the death of Dr. Muthesius we have lost one of those international exponents of architecture who have done so much to expound to German architects what was done by English architects in this country. His three-volume book on *Das Englische Haus* and other books he has published are in every architect's library in Germany, and give to them some idea of the work we have done here. He was an instance of the highly cultured men to be met in Germany. I had the good fortune to spend a day with him when I was in Berlin soon after the War, and found him very much reduced in circumstances owing to the War, but still struggling to live, in a house outside Berlin which was obviously the centre of culture. Not only was he devoted to architecture and allied art, but also to music.

Mr. Easton is a Godwin Bursar, and on that we are all glad to congratulate him again ; he has, I think, shown us that we have a great deal to learn from other countries, just as when we go to other countries we are always told they have much to learn from us. After all, there is some value in having different countries ; there is value in the differences between different peoples in that we explore different lines and different sides of life. The art of living is the greatest of all arts, and if we explore one side, the Americans explore another, the Germans explore another, and the French another, we always have, and I hope we always shall have, a great deal of individual attainment to show one another. If we were all reduced to a common average of knowledge, experience and habits of life, the world would be much poorer.

The Germans have, as our lecturer has said, a degree of thoroughness, a belief in following out thoroughly certain lines and theories which we have not. This particular question of the grouping of the sports grounds in one place is an example. I suppose we in this country would be rather afraid of our traffic problems, we should think some compromise would perhaps be better, and so we should distribute them. But it is an interesting point of view, and an interesting illustration of the different ways in which recreation and sport have developed and are regarded in the two countries. I remember, many years ago, going round those new ring roads in Cologne to which Mr. Easton referred, and being charmed to see the little " spielplätze " which were laid out, with their sand-pits and other appliances for small children's play, and the " kinderbank," low enough for the children to rest their feet on the ground, instead of having to dangle them from the seats of the grown-up people. The arrangement suggested imagination, a thinking out of the wants. That spirit of treating our problem is really very important and very essential. Whether it is in health centres, in health buildings, in playgrounds or playing fields, the architect has to learn : to become the child playing there, to be the nurse or the sick man lying in a ward of the hospital ; he has to think himself into positions for which he is providing. We cannot design by rules. We must visualise the particular kind of life we have to provide for, see it going on on our drawing-board as we evolve our design, then our scheme will fulfil the need. The Germans are, in some ways, better at that than we are ; and in some ways we are better than they, for the reason that we do not so much tend to run in blinkers. The German concentrates on the one theory that he has in mind. If we are going in one direction we are always wondering whether we are going too far and becoming ridiculous by following out this particular theory quite so much. That is a difference between us.

It is interesting for this Institute to recall that in 1910, when we had a great gathering here of people interested in town-planning, we had Dr. Otto Marsh, who was one of the first to plan these large playing spaces, the stadia. He had hung in our exhibition the plans of one which was ultimately erected in Berlin. He is no longer living. We had also here then Dr. Ernest May, whom our lecturer spoke of ; he has had a very interesting career.

The public in England do not realise the advantages that may be derived by getting properly qualified architects to lay out health and recreation centres. There is something which can be contributed by the architect. The mere selection haphazard of a field where you can play football, or the provision of a stadium, is not all that is required if we are to get the most out of our play and our sport. I think the German has excelled us in the past in that he has been, on the whole, better educated in such matters. He has known a little more in some directions about the art of living.

Be that as it may, they have made efforts which we have not made, to preserve what they had of beauty in their old towns. For instance, at Frankfort, they found that the growth of commerce and industry was obliging them to widen the streets in the centre of the old town, parts of which were very valuable. They bought a large area of ground east of the town, and laid out seven miles of new wharfage and docks for the Maine ; they connected their railways and brought them there, with the idea that there they would place their factories and warehouses, so that the raw material should be brought in by water or by rail, and be worked up into the finished product and sent away, and none of it need be carted through the old streets of Frankfort. By this means they were able to preserve some old parts of Frankfort which otherwise would have had to be destroyed. Many similar instances of care for their old towns could be quoted. That does have an educational effect, the fact that they preserve them, the fact that at Rothenburg no building is allowed to be erected within the old wall, and no alteration made, without careful consideration by a committee of experts, who satisfy themselves that it will not injure the town, shows there is a general appreciation of one of the pleasures of life as to which we may learn from them. We must try to educate the people of our own country—and our President feels this strongly—to a greater appreciation of the beauties we have. I think it is one of the interesting experiences to anybody who has visited America a few times during the last ten or twelve years, to see how much there has been growing up there a reaction against ugliness and muddle ; it is encouraging to see the great attempts, the successful attempts that are being made there to bring back beauty as an element in their towns.

I should like to confirm what our lecturer has said about the general kindness of one's reception if one goes to see things in Germany—and, I am bound to say, in most other countries also.

Mr. HARDING THOMPSON [*A.*], in seconding the vote of thanks, said : The only reason I speak to-night at all is that I happen, eighteen months ago, to have visited many of the cities referred to by the lecturer, and I was tremendously impressed, as he was, by the magnificent and efficient lay-out of the stadia at Frankfort and Cologne, by the interesting Health Exhibition at Düsseldorf, and the provision for children's recreation in the new flats at Vienna. It seems to me there are three very good reasons why the Germans and Austrians should concentrate on institutions and provisions for recreation after the war. There was the obvious degeneracy which went on during and after the war owing to malnutrition, particularly in Austria. And there was a political reason for providing an outlet for the militaristic spirit of the younger Germans who had just missed being old enough to go to the war. Also in Austria there was the lack of seaboards, so she had to make efforts to establish bathing centres of all kinds, which would make up for the lack of seaside resorts, such as we have in this country. There was one very interesting thing about the exhibition in Düsseldorf, with a reference to which Mr. Easton opened his lecture, and that was the section dealing with propaganda and education of the people regarding the importance of health and physical training. It was obvious from the excellent diagrams, coloured and otherwise, shown at the Exhibition on the walls, obvious even to people who could not read the language, how important it was to devote all possible leisure time to sun-bathing and recreation of all kinds ; those diagrams were very instructive. One, for instance, I remember, showed that the Austrian boy of 14 years, two years after the war, was of two inches less average height than the pre-war boy of 14. That can be well represented graphically, and it is just one instance of the ways in which the German and Austrian people are educated to appreciate the importance of physical culture. Then the dust in Vienna was a reason why they should take in hand making it a clean city. Those present may know that in Vienna they are very particular about throwing rubbish into the streets. If you do that, you are pounced upon by a policeman and fined half-a-crown. One had heard of people who paid the fine, for which they obtained a receipt, and, not knowing what to do with the receipt, threw it into the road, and were forthwith fined another half-a-crown ! Vienna has taken drastic measures to combat the danger of tuberculosis which is aggravated by the dusty atmosphere. The most interesting side of the recreation in Austria is that which is the least expensive, that devoted to walking and week-end camping on the Danube, and picnicking in the very fine wooded tracts outside the city. It is important to remember that the city of Vienna has purchased and acquired in various ways an immense amount of territory. This enables people to walk and enjoy the adjacent country unspoilt by the land-speculator. As Mr. Easton pointed out, the real reason why Germany has acquired her great stretches of land for stadia is that their military exercising grounds could be purchased cheaply and give work to the unemployed just after the war. The stadion at Frankfort is, I think, perhaps the best example of that kind of thing in Germany itself, owing to its splendid plan and also to its very charming surroundings, protected from the wind by pine woods, as Mr. Easton showed by his photographs, well removed from the noise and the grind of the city. It thus makes a special appeal to people who can go and spend a whole day there. There is, however, the danger of concentrating large numbers of people into one locality, as Dr. Unwin has pointed out ; there are difficulties of transport in getting large numbers of

people there at the same time. There may be several games starting there in the afternoon, at 2.30, and thousands of people watching each game; and this opens up transport difficulties, and perhaps catering difficulties, too. Therefore it may be sometimes wiser to distribute the stadia over a bigger area so that they serve residents in different parts of the town, and people would not have so far to travel to reach their Saturday afternoon recreation.

Mrs. BLANCO WHITE: I should like to make a practical suggestion. It is, that Mr. Easton's paper might be given to the people who are responsible for administering the Miners' Welfare Fund. You have a matter of a penny a ton, on I think, about six million tons of coal, which has got to be spent on health, hygiene, recreation and other amenities for the miners, and these enormous funds are being poured out in bad times. The administrators could receive great benefit from this sort of lecture. They are laying out sports grounds, and they might as well do it harmoniously and under proper advice as do it in the way that they are doing it now. The idea is very much liked by the Trades Unions; they find the results are excellent on the miners' health, and the psychological results are good, too. I have good reason for believing that they are trying to get funds in other well-organised industries. Such a lecture as this would interest the Trade Union Congress, and people like the Mond employees.

Mr. RONALD P. JONES [*F.*]: Mr. Easton's paper deals with a subject which touches my work on the London County Council, particularly on the Parks Committee, and, incidentally, the Education Committee. It is instructive to think of the differences in national characteristics; the haphazard way in which we provide this sort of thing in England, and the more methodical but less picturesque way in which they do it in Germany. That is the reason why the German plan is so much more interesting to you, because you are architects. I claim that any big London park is, in effect, a "stadium"; it contains, scattered about it, tennis courts, football grounds, cricket pitches, bowling greens, dry playing grounds, and, in many cases, bathing places. They are not designed in an architectural sense and in architectural surroundings at all. And that is typical of our national point of view, in comparison with the German. As Mr. Easton said, at a certain moment after the War the German nation was ordered to play as a national method of development. The Government decided it was to the benefit of the nation that the people should play games, and they did so from that moment. An amusing statement was recently published that the German Government was impressed with the devotion of the English nation to the week-end habit, and the Government decided that the Germans must cultivate this. And, to instruct them how to do this; they sent to our Government asking for particulars from the Government Department which controlled and organised the week-ends for the people. They, of course, were told, to their great surprise, that there was no such department, that it was a purely spontaneous expression of the nation's tendencies. That organisation and thorough working out of detail is typical of the spirit at work in the laying out of those sports centres on the continent. Looking at the plans and designs, it strikes me that the actual play space is limited in comparison to the space set apart for the onlookers. Look at our Hackney Marshes, where there are 60 football grounds, an enormous area devoted to players rather than to spectators. These German stadia are very much spectators' places. They contain only one or two football grounds, and that would not suit our national characteristics. Large numbers go to one place to watch such an event as a championship, but in the parks the idea is to have football and cricket pitches, and not to consider so much the question of the spectators.

I was very much interested in the swimming-pool shown by the lecturer, as that is my special "stunt" on the Parks Committee. I am the only member on the County Council who is a high-diver, and I have done something in this direction in the Parks Committee since I was put on to it. I was impressed by the open-air swimming places; we are very short of those in this country. It is easy to say we should institute them everywhere, but the deciding factor in that is the climate. In England there are not many weeks in the whole year when you could count on a steady use of open air and sun bathing in swimming pools; last summer there was no week in the whole year when anybody—except fanatics and water-maniacs—could go in for open-air bathing at all. The climate is different in Southern Germany, for during about half the year you can scorch in the sun. If Mr. Easton has been to Jersey, he will have seen quite as many mahogany complexions as he saw in Germany. There is very little opportunity for that in England, still less in the North of England. I know that the places at Blackpool and Scarborough are excellent, but they are in the nature of publicity stunts. If the Blackpool one were at Plymouth, it would be used five times as much as it is used now. The Germans have built these architecturally beautiful swimming pools, such as at Frankfort, but when we want to have bathing places, we find a beautiful spot such as one of the lakes at Ken Wood, and turn it into a ladies' bathing pool. There is nothing so beautiful in the German stadia as that pool at Ken Wood. All we put up there was a bathing shed and a diving stage, and Nature provided the rest, and it is as good as anything in Germany.

What interested me most was the separation of the functions of diving, racing-swimming, and shallow-water bathing. That is a difference of function which is not recognised in England, and the failure to do so hits the diver very much, because diving is very different from swimming, and the two cannot be carried on in the same pool, swimmers in the water below interfere with the divers. You have one enclosure for divers, requiring deep water but no great area. That, from the spectators' point of view, is a vertical performance. But swimming is done in a horizontal plane, and the observer must be raised to see it. You of course need not be raised to witness high-diving; therefore the arrangement of the place, logically, is different. The same applies to the separation of the racing swimmer from the person who is simply playing about in the water; they are mutually obstructive to each other. These should each be separately provided for, as they are at Frankfort. The high diving stage at Vienna, you noticed, was in a covered bath. There is no bath in England which is high enough to take such a high diving stage. There is another instance abroad, and that is the open-air bath which the French Government built for the French Olympic games at Paris after the War. They then decided to roof it over, and I think it is now a covered bath.

I can only repeat the impression I received on hearing this paper as to the contrast with the way we do things here in England. The architect, with his spectacular magnificence and his town-planning schemes, constructing your recreation centre is very appealing, but I am not at all sure that with our love of doing things in a haphazard sort of way it would suit us so well.

Mr. F. R. YERBURY [*Hon. A.*]: The Frankfort stadium and baths, must, I think, be the finest of their kind in Europe, or in America either, for that matter. Frankfort was very lucky in one sense, that it was able to acquire the land on which the stadium is built at what was described to me as "the price of a sandwich," that is to say, they bought the ground from the Government at a time when the market was at a very low ebb, so that it cost them practically nothing. They carried out nearly the whole of their excavation work with unemployed labour, which, of course, was subsidised by the Government, and the result was that they had a very cheap proposition at the finish. I think the cost of that stadium was about three million marks, or about £150,000. The whole organisation of the stadium is extremely thorough. In the largest bath they have 6,600 cubic metres of water, and they allow 600 cubic metres of fresh water to run into it every day, 600 of course being first taken out. In a very scientific way they test the water every day at the local laboratory; if there is the slightest sign of disease, the whole bath is emptied and is refilled with fresh water. With all due respect to the speaker from the County Council and his reference to the Hampstead open air baths, if bacteriologists got to work on that water I fancy it would be found wanting! I agree largely with what Mr. Ronald Jones said as to the national characteristics of Englishmen, who object to be ordered to bathe and to play, but they also object to the restrictions which are placed upon their bathing in Hyde Park at mid-day! Remembering the facilities nowadays given for bathing on the continent, I think we in England are far behind. The lecturer mentioned the hero who attempted to sun-bathe in Hyde Park at mid-day and was locked up. I hope, as the lecturer said, that his action will light a candle in England which will never be put out. Even in Frankfort, however, the appearances of the sun are not so frequent as one might suppose; yet, all the time I was in Frankfort last year people were lying about on the grass and carrying out their sports in the open air in a way which is unheard of in London. I think we miss many of the opportunities which might be taken advantage of in the natural conditions we have in places like Hyde Park and Hampstead. Magnificent as these places at Frankfort and Cologne, or again at Buda-Pesth, one is inclined to be pessimistic when one sees them and then looks at our baths in London. But at the same time one must realise how much the Germans have learned from the English. Fine though these places are, it must be remembered they are the creation of recent years, whereas in London we had swimming baths and sports places very many years ago, and it is because we have had them so long that they have become a little old-fashioned. We must not, in paying our tribute to our continental friends, overlook the tribute due to the pioneers of our own country, who for years led the world in many such things as have been discussed this evening.

Mr. HOWARD ROBERTSON [*F.*]: I have been so interested in Mr. Yerbury's last remarks that I find myself with very little to say. Being closely associated with the lecturer I am at a great disadvantage. I hope to see him carry out large schemes. I feel that the Germans are extraordinarily effective in their organisation; they look at one problem at a time and solve it thoroughly. In England I have seen no establishments of the type Mr. Easton illustrated. As social conditions become more complicated I imagine that these things will develop in England. In this country, I think, we are amateurish in the steps we take to provide recreation; the Germans take the problem more seriously; I think it is a continental trait generally to look at problems of this kind in a scientific way and I feel that this is the trend of the future.

Mr. FRANCIS HOOPER [*F.*]: This is a subject which is both national and imperial. Parts of our Empire enjoy sunshine in plenty, in which outdoor treatment, cleanliness and recreation would be of great value, and Mr. Easton's paper will, in due time, be read far afield. It is also a satisfaction to have with us a lady representing the Welfare work in this country, together with a representative of the County Council, which is doing so much in London. Many of us know something of the Welfare centres, treating children who, from one cause or another, are failing in health, by means of Artificial Sunlight, etc. We need further to promote the use of *natural* light, attending to the needs of children before they get out of health, adopting "*preventive*" measures as well as "*curative*" measures. The London County Council has done admirably in turning to use our open spaces, making play possible not only when the sun shines, but on dull and damp days. The King Edward Memorial Garden in Wapping, close to the Children's Hospital, is a revelation to those who have not already seen it. Space is devoted to the babies, with sand-pits, and a gymnasium for the older children. There are also hard tennis courts, a paddling pool and a bowling green. Within the last two days is announced the first open Skittle-alley, opened at Chiswick. Architects may be able to increase activities for daylight treatment by flat roofs and open verandahs where opportunities are available. Our climate is very different from that of Düsseldorf or Frankfort, but there are dull days out there; and the important thing is to encourage people to utilise the daylight, whether the sun is shining or not.

Mr. H. M. FLETCHER [*F.*]: I would like to support Mrs. Blanco White's suggestion that Mr. Easton's paper should be forwarded to the Miner's Recreation Committee, or whatever was the body referred to. When he does so, I would ask Mr. Easton to edit it and expunge all passages which suggest that the Germans have exaggerated in this matter. No doubt they have, but that is not good for us to know; there is no fear of our exceeding in those directions. We need that our natural haphazard shall be corrected by the methodical and thorough system of the Germans; whatever of that we gain will not be wasted. Mr. Ronald Jones has shown us that we have our own system, and that we take advantage of the natural beauties here to give us our recreation grounds. That is all very well in the case of London, where we have beautiful surroundings, which are easily accessible; but if you go through the Black Country, the Potteries, South Lancashire, and the horribly mutilated valleys of South Wales, you will see that they cannot get that sort of thing, and they need architecture to correct it. Therefore, if Mr. Easton's paper is circulated to the people who have to do with those districts, I hope that the emphasis will be laid on the fine designs and the fine architecture which is found abroad.

Mr. W. J. LEVERTON [*F.*]: I would like to ask a question. The lecturer showed us the picture of a building which, if I understood him, had only artificial light. If that is correct, what is the reason? That seems to be flying against all sanitary principles.

Mr. G. H. JENKINS [*F.*]: The Architectural Association went to Austria last year, and so I was able to see the very fine bath in the city of Vienna which has been put up since the War. Vienna has been in a rather peculiar position; they have taxed their middle and upper classes very heavily, so as to be able to do all these things for their working classes. One may or may not believe in Socialist politics in that great city, but if to-morrow the Socialists were wiped out, they will have left behind them some very wonderful works which they have carried out for the benefit of the majority of the inhabitants there. Whatever one's politics are, one cannot help admiring what has been done. The Viennese appears to specialise in bathing, and they carry it out to a degree which I do not think possible in England. We saw one of their great open-air swimming baths or places, providing accommodation for 30,000 bathers at a time; and there were many others. We have nothing of the kind in England, and I doubt whether the climatic conditions here, except perhaps at the seaside from August to November, will ever be such as to enable us to develop that side of this particular activity which Mr. Easton has been talking about. But when we come to the stadia, the football grounds, and that kind of thing, I would ask whether they represent the sum total of the activities of the city of Frankfort. are there not a number of other centres which are supported by private firms? Or is it only another example of German thoroughness in trying to force on the German people something which they do not naturally take to? In England we are trying to get people to live more and more out of doors and to take a good deal of outdoor exercise, and we have provided our people with facilities for so doing. All the great firms seem to be tending that way. Whether it would be right for architects to take a greater part in the development of these centres I do not know, but I differ from Mr. Ronald Jones. It is all right to have one Ken Wood, where the conditions are ideal, but there is an advantage in the German methods of helping to develop football fields and sports centres. Whether it be a private firm or a municipality, sports centres could be done better in England if they were laid out by someone who understood design. Perhaps even Mr. Ronald Jones would agree that it is all to the good for some such expert to take the lead in carrying it out.

Dr. Raymond Unwin took a wider view when discussing these things; he referred to town-planning in

general, and one feels that the movement has gained a great impetus owing to the fact that people with imagination in design have taken part in it, whereas formerlyit was left to the surveyor. He askedMr. Easton whether in Germany it is not too much the result of the doctor and the scientist suggesting that these things ought to be done, and not also a matter of the architect and the people with imagination making the thing beautiful.

Mr. EASTON (in reply) : I would like to thank Dr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. Harding Thompson and all the other people who have said such kind things about the paper. They have raised points sufficient to make another paper at least as interesting in its topics as my own.

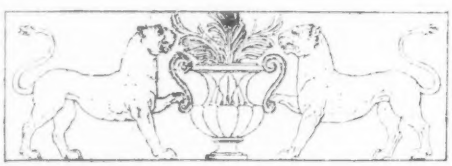
I will deal with the last questions first. Mr. Jenkins raised the point about the German people playing to order ; that is a matter of national characteristics, about which I cannot say anything. The Germans are probably an extremely suggestible people ; that has its advantages and its disadvantages, as we know from their history previous to 1914. He asks about the number of places in Frankfort. I showed on the map (perhaps this was not very clear) that it is altogether dotted with places for recreation ; I should say there are about a hundred of them within the city boundary. I do not know what is the proportion of sports places provided by firms and the places provided by the municipality, but I agree that in London it is one of the best features of private firms, that they so frequently provide their employees with admirable facilities for recreation.

With regard to the Planetarium at Düsseldorf, the reason it is not supplied with daylight is, that the exhibition more or less resembles that at a cinema ; it represents the sky at night and shows the planetary system, speeded up to show the motions ; it is recreation but in the more educative sense.

Dr. Unwin's remark that values in Germany are different from values here gets at the root of this matter of elaborate plans and architectural treatments. We, here, tend to place enormous value on landscape, and, pathetically, it is out of this very affection for the country that people are destroying it at such a rate ; they feel that the less architectural a building is, the less it will interfere with the landscape ; in fact that if the building is poor it is all the more a tribute to the landscape ! Therefore we have the spectacle of every person trying to have a little house in the country separated from that of his neighbour—houses arranged on no organisation or plan whatever, like things scattered out of a pepper-pot. The German idea may present traffic difficulties, but it also presents the idea of lucidity to the mind, which is helpful and stimulating in every way. Every picture of confusion which people get tends to make their own mind a little more confused, and this clarity of mind with which the Germans face this problem has its reaction in life of every sort. Someone said the stadia provide less space for players and more space for the spectators. I do not think that is so. The stadion is the climax of the sports grounds of the city, and in type it comes somewhere between the stadium at Wembley or the rugby ground at Twickenham and the ordinary playing fields. The stadia provide less accommodation for the spectators than one of the big football grounds, and more than the playing grounds at Hackney Marshes. The German people are not quite such specialised sports followers as are we. They will go to the stadion to see whatever is going on, but they will not flock everywhere after their own team like our football crowds. I do not contend that Germany is even yet as well equipped with playing and sports grounds as we are ; their starting to play is relatively recent ; but they are doing it in a way which is of more permanent value.

As to open-air baths. In the eighteenth century it was considered very dangerous to sleep in a room with the window open, and many now think it rash to take an open-air bath unless the sun is very hot and the wind has stopped, and every condition is suitable. But at the present day, at the seaside the hardier sex (the female) go in for bathing every day, even in rather cold summers, and stay in a long time. And I think a generation is growing up which will take less notice of chilly weather for bathing.

Mrs. Blanco White's suggestion for laying out sports grounds for miners I think is admirable, and I am prepared to agree that such buildings as are necessary for stadia can be of the simplest character. The only buildings we saw with very much trimming were those at Frankfort and Lyons ; those at Frankfort were in reality very simple ; they had a little, but only a little, architectural detail which was unnecessary. At Lyons the chief adornment was the union-jack pattern of the parapets. This had a functional value, for it lightened the structure and I think the decoration there was quite legitimate.



Some Further Notes on the Parthenon

BY ERNEST J. MAGER*

I sought an opinion before submitting the suggestion that the paving of the centre part of the temple was originally completed with a further course of stones. It was remarked that it would appear unlikely that the columns would have been bedded into the paving. The word "paving" is perhaps misleading, for if we read "finishing" instead we see more readily a method in common use; that is when the flooring is of a finer or lighter material. We do not cover a floor with fine mosaic and then set a heavy constructional column upon it, but seat the column upon the concrete and finish the mosaic around it. Though the suggested stones would have been heavier than any mosaic the principle of setting would have been the same, possibly suggesting a stone of finer quality.

Such finishing stones could easily have been fitted to the columns (my notes did not refer to the outer columns and the paving of the peristyle), see sketch (Fig. 1); (*a*) the flutes not being worked out, being stopped at the floor level; (*b* and *c*) showing separate stones carefully fitted to the flutes. I believe (*c*) to be the best method of fitting a stone paving against a fluted Doric column. The jointing is suggested by the manner in which the stone curb was let into the inner columns of the east and west fronts. The margin stones would fill in the extra width arising from the increased spacing of the angle columns. May not a border have been introduced into the paving serving to link the columns together? The painted members of a temple, the briefest study of Greek pottery indicate the extraordinary popularity of the border in Greek design. It might be possible that the border most frequently used in vase decoration, the fret, with its cross patterned interruption may have been derived from a paving border such as (*c*). It might be possible that the large fret carefully drawn in perspective may have arisen from an artist having seen a trial pattern upon a floor.

Turning to some notes on the lighting of the temple. Mr. Theodore Fyfe has drawn attention to the unnecessary complication caused by a guttering placed above the roof pockets, pointing out that a simple ridge around the openings would have sufficed. Could this be arranged it would certainly simplify, and also allow a plane surface of roof, for such ridges need not have exceeded the saddle tiles in height.

Mr. Penrose has stated that the antefix were positioned over the mutules. Now the whole difficulty is to arrange a width of tile to agree this and at the same time agree the positions of the roof pockets. The guttering would have allowed a necessary change in tile spacing, have allowed the antefix to have been placed above the mutules, but not centrally. A normal tile spacing could have been kept above the gutter.

Another method might be suggested. To couple the roof pockets and ridge around. This would give 8 feet 6 inches plus 8 feet 6 inches equals 17 feet which divided by seven shows a tile spacing of 2 feet 5 inches.

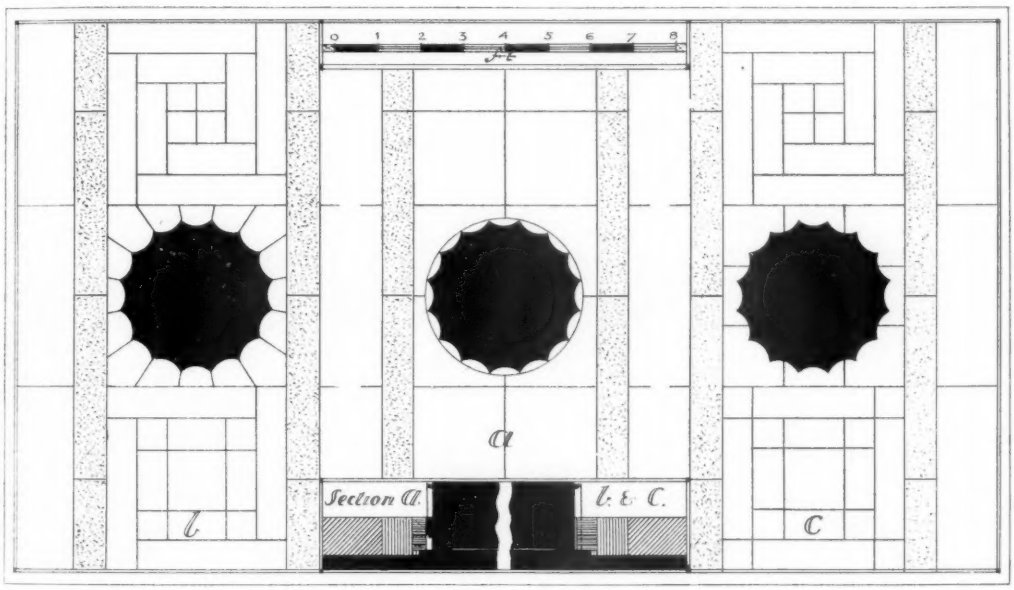


FIG. 1

*See "*Some Notes on the Parthenon*, Journal No. 8, Vol. XXXV, pages 263 to 268.*

This is close to Mr. Penrose's tile spacing of 2 feet 4 inches. It would, however, mean a stone of unusual length for the back guttering.

It is a difficult problem. I have tried many ways, and feel fairly safe in saying that the columns of the cella and the outer columns of the peristyle have no relation to one another at a tile division of 2 feet 4 inches.

For the purpose of argument I have drawn up another plan of a part of the roof (Fig. 2). In this the tile spacing of 2 feet 4 inches and the position of the antefix to the mutule have been entirely and purposely ignored. The tiles are divided in their best relation to the roof pockets. A

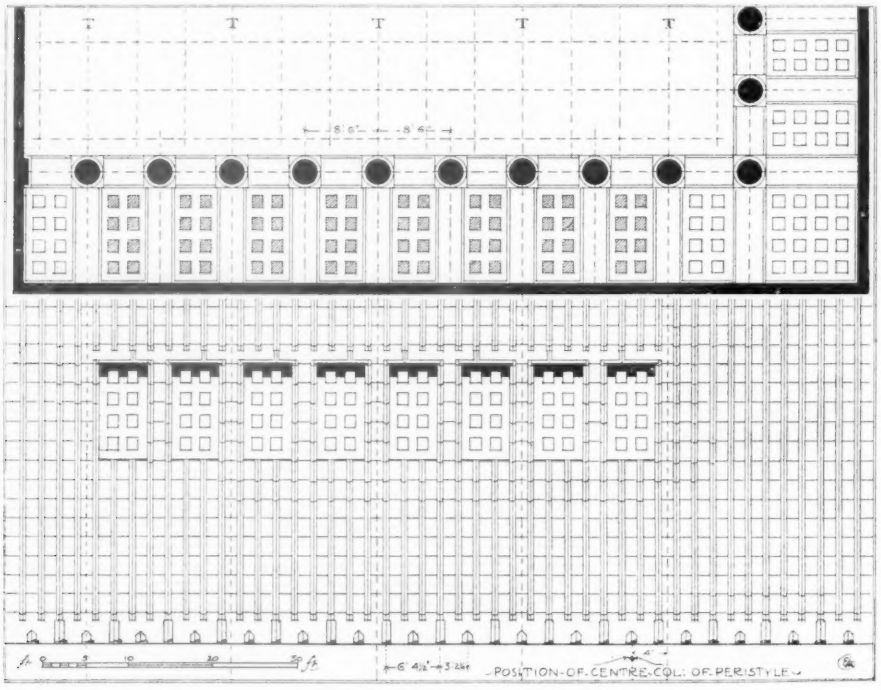


FIG. 2

tile spacing of 2 feet 1½ inches is so derived. The pockets can now be ridged around in the manner Mr. Fyfe has suggested. Forty-six tiles equal and correspond to the length of the cella. The reduced width of the beams would appear to suggest eight pierced openings or coffers to each bay. We are free to choose any number of bays from two to twenty without upsetting the tile arrangement.

I do not know the exact length centre to centre between the antefix carved on the springing blocks at the extreme ends. A rough calculation distances at 223 feet. Grouping the tiles into threes in order to agree the eaves division, we find the length of the eaves stones would be 6 feet 4½ inches. Thirty-five stones would equal 223 feet 1½ inches. There would therefore be seventy-one antefix on each flank, including those carved on the solid, distanced apart at 3 feet 2¼ inches. There would appear to be a reason and balance in such an arrangement. Can it be accepted?

In Mr. Penrose's work we have a drawing of one of the angles showing the tiles and antefix. The first group includes two antefix besides the one carved on the solid, spaced at equal distances. Then the start of another group is shown with one antefix spaced at a greater distance. Is this correct? It appears to be referred to as based on traces. If the first group is correct, and the second is not, then we have a strange confirmation of the tile spacing of 2 feet 1½ inches—for the distance centre to centre of the first three antefix would appear to scale at 3 feet 2¼ inches. A confirmation of the possibility of roof pockets.

With such a tile division the antefix would not occur over the mutules, they would appear as if spaced to avoid such a centreing, emphasising the fact that they belonged to the roof, a separate member, and that mutules were not introduced to support such delicate carvings.

To what extent the cella was illuminated we cannot say. The wonderful detail introduced into the colossal figure, carried to the point of carving a battle scene upon the edge of the sandal. The shield placed with its edge facing the door, covered with numerous figures, so carefully wrought that they were said to portray or caricature. Such details as these would appear to call for a method of side lighting in addition to front lighting, a better lighting than the door alone could have provided.

Royal Academy Exhibition, 1928

BY H. AUSTEN HALL [*F.*].

A FEATURE of the Architectural Room at the Royal Academy this year is the exhibition of a number of drawings for buildings abroad. These include the most important designs in the room, such as the British Embassy at Washington, Palaces at Baghdad and Jodhpur, University of Rangoon, a Bank at Pretoria, a College in Paris, and a Bridge over the Limpopo River. It will be seen at a glance that these are projects of first rate architectural importance, and, as they are all adequately illustrated, they take up a lot of the small available space.

But what would the exhibition be without these drawings! They give us, to start with, just that touch of the sun which we miss in our own land, and full advantage is taken in the rendering of the opportunity for colour. More than this, there is no doubt that they constitute, as a whole, the best designs in the room. With the exception of Sir Herbert Baker's India House, there is nothing at home to compare with some of these designs in largeness of conception and originality of treatment.

That the British mind seems to rise to its fullest powers under new emotional conditions is seen in the success of most of the war cemeteries in France (some of which are exhibited), and the stimulus of fresh conditions of climate appears also to supply that energy of mind which is too frequently lacking; and that touch of romance that we are too shy to indulge at home. Certain it is that the work of British architects abroad at the present time is a source of pride and satisfaction, not unmixed with a twinge of regret that we shall not see many of these buildings in execution.

Sir Edwin Lutyens' design for the British Embassy at Washington is undoubtedly the most important building of the year. It is in his happiest manner, which is the same thing as saying it is entirely successful. Washington is a city where many buildings have lost their nationality, but the new Embassy carries the British tradition into the political capital of the United States, where it will take its place nobly among the best American work. To the visitor from this country it will be a reminder of the richness of his inheritance at home, and an inducement (let us hope) to value that inheritance at its real worth.

The three views in which the building is illustrated give some idea of the immense amount of care that went to the making of it. I doubt if Mr. Farey has quite got the atmosphere of Washington, that strong and beautiful light, but the drawings show all his usual skill and care. Sir Edwin's other exhibit, the interior of the Midland Bank (with Gotch and Saunders) is a very restrained Banking Hall, of which the feature is the famous verdite marble columns. The stairway to the bank basement is a monumental treatment for a small space, and is interesting as such.

Sir Gilbert Scott is not well represented this year, having only one drawing, that of the parish church at Stoke-on-Trent. It has an amazingly sturdy tower, but it will be easy to realise that this is destined to be one of the chief monuments of the city.

The President exhibits his delightful scheme for a War Memorial Chapel at Balliol College, which will, no doubt, be the chief interest in an exceptionally dull building. He has treated his predecessor's work more sympathetically than most people would do, and yet has his own way with complete success. He also sends a Laboratory for the Gas Light and Coke Company. They certainly do these things well, and Mr. Tapper is to be congratulated upon his influence on his clients in a practical problem such as this.

Sir Herbert Baker's great building for India House is shown in two large drawings. Is it imagination, or has a small cupola disappeared since the drawings were first published? The revision is an improvement. The legitimate introduction of Indian elements in the design has been skilfully indulged, and Aldwych will be the richer for the work of a great architect to whom the Continents are an open book.

Why are our buildings so dull (even Kingsway)? An Italian friend once said that the faces he saw in the streets of London were a mixture of whisky and climate. If this is so, the buildings are much the same without the whisky. Perhaps life in a sunny climate would give us all the sense of enjoyment that Sir Herbert has, and for which we should all be grateful here.

In the Southern Reserve Bank at Pretoria the same architect has produced a building with something of the dramatic quality of his memorial to Cecil Rhodes. One cannot help comparing the design with some of those timid bank buildings we see on every hand. But you will say it is not possible to do this in London (poor old London, it never is!). Perhaps the new Bank of England will provide the answer.

Mr. Dawber shows the Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College, a composition in his happiest mood, and which once again demonstrates how beautiful the English tradition is. While our leading men continue in this wholesome frame of mind, there is always hope that the others (even the youngest) may see wherein their true advancement lies.

Mr. Dawber also shows the new Entrance to the Zoo. The time will come when the Zoo will be a really pleasant place to go to. One will no longer be obliged to go inside the buildings to escape from the prevailing ugliness.

Mr. Curtis Green sends a careful line drawing in elevation of his Westminster Bank in Piccadilly. It is unfortunately hung near the ground, being the one kind of drawing which must be on the line. It is a pleasant change from the elaborate drawings around it, and brings one back to a sense of what, after all, the architectural room should stand for.

Mr. T. O. Foster's work in Rangoon is well known. This year he shows the University and Gymkhana Club, both marked by fine proportions and the sort of original

detail that is yet entirely suitable. The same architect's entrance to a library is a fine conception.

As usual, Mr. Farey has made most of the drawings upon the walls, but it is pleasant to find that his design for Raffles College, Singapore, is hung. It has a sense of being just right and takes its place worthily among the other work overseas.

Messrs. Knapp Fisher, Power, and Russell have adapted a mill with success. There is much to be said for the continuous use of black weather boarding in the addition, relieved with brightly coloured shutters. It is a difficult problem, and one that has never been done better than in this instance.

The Municipal Offices at Bognor, by Mr. Cowles Voysey, are like all his work, sound, with just a touch of subtlety in the proportions, which is the making of the building.

Messrs. Clist and Bird, in their cottage at St. Brelades, Jersey, have by their drawing endowed a simple subject with something of the freshness and charm of the Jersey climate.

Mr. Robert Atkinson's Entrance to an Amusement Park at Salford is sheer fun. What a jolly mind he has for this sort of thing. That pyramid of acrobats over the entrance gives just that touch of anxiety that is the appeal in their particular entertainment, but who else would have made them part of the composition ! The presence of the orders in an amusement park does strike a needlessly solemn note, but such complete abandonment as this is seldom achieved. Would that it were more often !

Mr. Norman Evill's additions to No. 2 Maids of Honour Row is a tiny spot of genuine interest, drawn by the architect. If all our old buildings were handled with the same sympathetic feeling how agreeable they would be.

Sir Robert Lorimer has sent a drawing of the Department of Zoology at Edinburgh, a severely practical research building, enriched with some extraordinarily good low relief figures of animals in panels. The arrangement of the drawing is a model of what architectural illustration should be, comprising within one frame an elevation, with details, plans, and larger drawings (or are they photographs ?) of the sculptured fauna.

Mr. Verity sends the Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, illustrated by a drawing which is quite unworthy of the building's graceful proportions and beautiful details. The quality of this building, and of its neighbour, the Plaza, makes one wonder why Mr. Verity does not do all our theatres : it would be an incalculable gain to the West End of London if he were to be so employed.

Mr. Berry Webber shows his admirable design for the new Town Hall and Shops at Peterborough, drawn in a most sympathetic manner by Mr. Raffles Davison. The same architect has sent his Entrance to the Art Gallery at Manchester, a fine conception. It is doubtful if he has chosen quite the best point of view for such an important subject.

St. Jude's Church, Thornton Heath, by Messrs. Pite, Son and Fairweather, is an excellent example of an architect's own drawing (Mr. Fairweather's).

There is freshness, movement, and fine colour sense. You feel it is truly what the architects want it to express, and not what the expert draughtsman has time to put into it in the middle of the Academy rush. No one can really do these things justice like the author of the work itself.

Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge send the Palace at Jodhpur, a tremendous conception shown in a most dramatic drawing by Mr. Lodge. After seeing this great work we are quite unprepared for the Municipal Offices at Beckenham by the same architects. Could they not spare some gay moments for Beckenham. It needs it more than the sunbaked plains of India !

Mr. Hepworth's design for a Lloyd's Bank is one of the entirely successful things in the room. There is nothing more difficult than the small branch bank, with a door out of the centre. Mr. Hepworth has contrived a fund of interesting detail both inside and out, and by his success has justified completely the policy of the bank of giving some of their work to the Rome Scholars in architecture.

Mr. Topham Forrest has sent a most interesting development of the Ossulston Estate, a highly imaginative solution of the housing problem in London. We are so little used to imagination from official quarters that we may not at first realise the significance of this great scheme, in which all sorts of possibilities are revealed.

The Bridges constitute an important group by themselves. First in importance perhaps the great bridge over the Limpopo, by Sir John Burnet and Partners, shown in a superb drawing (we notice the river is blue green, and not the grey green of the poem), Sir Reginald Blomfield's Lambeth Bridge, drawn by himself, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton's design for Richmond Bridge, and a bridge at Wansford. But he would be a brave man who would venture any criticism of bridge design, especially after Mr. Bernard Shaw's outburst on the subject of Thames Bridges ; but architects and engineers have now learnt to work together, and have produced some fine things which would have been impossible a generation ago.

It is to be regretted that there are no models in the room. They always receive a great deal of critical attention from the outside public, as well as from the architects, and as such are to be doubly welcomed. Although the room is absurdly small, it always looks better with one or two exhibits in the centre. This year the central feature is the badly worn settee that we all know so well, overworked and undersprung in appearance. But it is good enough for the architects !

SIR EDWIN COOPER.

Sir Edwin Cooper, the architect of Lloyd's Building, was elected by the Committee an Honorary Member of Lloyd's on 25 April last. Such an election is one of the highest distinctions within the power of the Committee to bestow. It has been conferred on only 18 individuals since the first honorary election in 1824. Those so elected since the war include Signor Marconi, Lord Beatty, the late Lord Haig, and the late Sir Doveton Sturdee.—*From "The Times."*

Reviews

LETTERING CHARTS. *The Sylvan Press, London.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The widespread and practical nature of the attention bestowed on lettering and penmanship is shown by the prominence given to-day to the systematic study of the subject, and the broad view taken of its educational and artistic value. Roman letters began with a skeleton alphabet derived from the Greek forms; these models were improved by progressive stages, which, in a measure, were controlled by the tool and material employed, and thus, by a process of economy and simplification, characters of unequalled clearness and beauty were reached some two thousand years ago. The lettering of the Trajan column, erected in Rome in honour of the campaigns of 104 A.D., is still accepted as the norm of all fine Roman letters. Fruitless attempts have, from time to time, been made to work a reform upon the alphabet. It has undergone stages of degradation of shape, and carried so far from the old models, that in many instances, the visible connection with the symbols signified was lost. We are thoroughly well convinced that no craftsman will, on his own efforts, create new letter forms that are satisfactory if he ignores the fundamental basic characters. Mannerisms are inevitable in personal work, and quite legitimate, provided they are not taken beyond reasonable limits; but it is evident in the case of inscriptions that are to be rendered in durable materials, such as marble, stone, or metal, they should be inscribed in the best traditional characters that have reached the summit of perfection through a continuous process of developments. There is an indisputable *à priori* argument in favour of constantly pulling ourselves up by reference to the best classic models. The three charts of lettering and numerals published by the Sylvan Press will pass the judgment of the most exacting critics as stimulating examples. They are finely printed in dense black on Japon vellum sheets 30 by 40 inches; the letters are 4½ inches in height. Chart No. 1 consists of Roman capitals, No. 2 Roman lower case and numerals, and No. 3 italic capitals, lower case and numerals. There is no doubt that architects, decorators, calligraphers and others will welcome this collection of lettering sheets. They can unreservedly be recommended for their excellence.

W. G. PAULSON TOWNSEND.

KIEW. *By G. C. Lukomskij.* (*Schöne Städte und Stätten des Orients.*) 40. *München* [1923]. *Orchis.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

This work is mainly photographic, certainly so to only English readers, of certain churches in and near Kiev.

The positions chosen are admirable and show the architectural facings to the best advantage.

As in nearly all the photographic works now published, plans and sections are too expensive to commission, so are not given. This is greatly to be deplored, especially in this case, as the real architectural interest lies in the shapes and structures, domes, pendentives, arches and abutments, which all seem to be based on Byzantine tradition, but are fashionably clothed with specimens of baroque garments, both externally and internally.

Even this baroque has undergone some subtle change, and if the disjointed, clumsy carvings and sculptures could be eliminated or chastened, the designs would be beautiful.

The continued publishing of such a work as this and others like it is certainly a cheap method of portrayal as compared with earlier and more solid books.

They are of little value in an architect's library. Besides, it does not compare in the least with sound measured work carried out by qualified architectural students measuring to understand and plotting with precision. Here a skilled professional photographer is deputed to do the work. He has no other interest than to place the selected view on his plate to the best advantage —materials and construction are of no use to him.

Is it not possible for those responsible for the giving of studentships to combine and send prize winners in couples, a senior and a junior, to measure historical buildings which have not already been done? These results should be kept accessible for authors and publishers at a fee. Might I suggest that the Phené Spires collection, which is now lost and forgotten, might form the beginning of a great and useful collection?

A. E. HENDERSON [*F.*].

The Library

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE ON RECENT PURCHASES

[*These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism*].

BAUTEN DER TECHNIK: IHRE FORM UND WIRKUNG. WERKANLAGEN. By W. Lindner. 4o. Berlin. [1927.] [Wasmuth.] £1 14*s.*

We are accustomed to classify buildings under the purposes for which they are built. It is therefore particularly refreshing to come across an entirely new viewpoint. In this book structures are examined simply from the point of view of their architectural form. Haystacks, lighthouses, pagodas, tents, churches, barns, factories and other types of building from all times and places are grouped together simply in accordance with the forms that their designers have adopted. Many modern structures are included, for the most part of an engineering type. And it is interesting to trace the kinship which can be found in many of these modern works with forms developed under entirely different conditions of time, place and purpose.

A. H. M.

EARLY FLORENTINE ARCHITECTURE AND DECORATION. By E. W. Anthony. La. 8o. Cambridge, Mass. 1927. [Harvard University Press.] £1 3*s.*

A short but careful chronological and critical study of the so-called "Proto-Renaissance" in Florence and the neighbourhood, with elaborate footnotes, ample illustrations, and a lengthy bibliography. The author, after weighing the evidence for and against, decides on the fifth century as the date of the Baptistery at Florence, and attributes the remaining examples—mainly fragments, except San Miniato—to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. He also comments on the absence of figure sculpture in this period, explained by the preference of artists for abstract and conventional forms in decoration.

M. S. B.

NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS. By W. G. Thomas and J. T. Fallon. 4o. New York, 1928. [Scientific Book Corporation.] £2.

This is a useful volume containing some 150 plates of details shown in the form of photographs and measured drawings of each subject illustrated. The measured details are executed in carefully prepared ink drawings. They are chosen from a wide variety of subjects, in many different materials. There are some façades of smaller buildings as well as examples of doors and doorways, staircases, garden ornaments, hanging lamps, iron grilles, fountains, gateposts, chairs and benches, screens, and choir stalls, etc.

H. C. C.

LUDWIG HOFFMANN'S WOHLFAHRTSBAUTEN DER STADT BERLIN. 4o. Berlin. [1927.] [Wasmuth.] 15s.

This is a finely illustrated monograph on some of the large hospital schemes produced by this eminent German architect. His work is in a more romantic and historical style than most present-day German work. It draws upon German Renaissance motives, and the compositions are extremely effective. Bird's-eye views and block and detail plans further illustrate the schemes and there is a short foreword.

J. M. E.

DAS GROSSKRAFTWERK KLINGENBERG. Ed. by R. Laube. 4o. Berlin. [1928.] [Wasmuth.] 15s.

This is a very fully illustrated monograph on a vast German power station. Obviously appearance has been carefully considered in the design of the building, or rather in the group of buildings. But there has been no attempt to mask the purpose for which it is required by any form of architectural fancy dress. The result is a straightforward, dignified and interesting piece of work.

A. H. M.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE OF TO-DAY. By G. H. Edgell. La. 8o. New York, 1928. [Charles Scribner's Sons.] 25s.

There is to-day a vast output of works dealing with modern American architecture, but this volume can be recommended as a very clear and full account of its development from the earliest European settlement onwards. The illustrations are numerous and well selected but not very well reproduced, and a full and useful bibliography is included. Sky-scrapers and the zoning laws with their effects are dealt with.

J. M. E.

THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE, ACCORDING TO VIGNOLA. *Arranged by Pierre Esquié.* 4°. *Lond.* 1926. 14*s.* [*London: J. Tiranti & Co.*, 13 *Maple Street, W.*1.]

This workmanlike book meets a distinct need, as Esquié's edition of Vignola, owing to the clearness of its methods and the compactness of its arrangement, is probably the best available for the student's use, but up to the present it has not been published with an English text.

This edition, which is edited by Mr. Arthur Stratton, consists of 66 plates, and gives an English translation of the notes and inscriptions engraved on the plates. It also contains a most useful glossary of the English and French architectural terms used in the book.

G. B. T.

"CHINESE PAGODAS."

With regard to his Paper on "Chinese Pagodas," published in the JOURNAL on 14 April last, Mr. Silcock, replying to a correspondent, writes:

"The question your correspondent raises is an interesting one, but, unfortunately, very few measured drawings of pagodas have been published.

"The system of construction of the category known as 'lou' is clearly shown in the measured drawings from *Chinesische Architektur* (Professor Boerschmann), reproduced in my review of this book in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 28 January 1928.

"Lofty columns (usually cut from the tree Persea Nanmu) are used to support the storeys of varying height. In other examples, the brick or stone walls are of immense thickness at ground floor level, while the upper floors are supported by vaults, the external walls being set back and diminished in thickness in succeeding storeys.

"An illustration of this type of construction is given on page 35, Vol. 1 of *Chinesische Architektur*.

"In some, the construction is so massive as to be almost solid masonry, while in others it is literally so, without even a stairway in the thickness of the walls. Some measured drawings of 'stupa' and pagodas of the types described and illustrated in my article in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 14 April, are given at the end of Vol 2 of *Chinesische Architektur*."

FEES OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The following letter appeared in *The Times* of 4 May 1928:—

SIR,—In reply to a letter in your issue of the 2nd instant, may we, as chairman and honorary secretary of the Practice Standing Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, point out that the preparation of the bills of quantities is essentially part of the building costs and, as such, an architect is entitled to charge a percentage thereon, which percentage has been worked out and accepted as fair and equitable and is found in the recognized scale of the Royal Institute. The quantity surveyor does not "bury his talents and his fees in the builders' accounts," as they are clearly shown in the contract with the cost of the work.

Yours faithfully,
BANISTER FLETCHER, *chairman.*
W. E. WATSON, *honorary secretary of the Practice Standing Committee.*

9 Conduit Street, W.1, May 3.

The letter in the issue of the 2nd inst above referred to was as follows:—

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS' FEES.

From recent experience I find that a quantity surveyor does quite a considerable amount of work which, as a layman, I have always understood was carried out by the architect himself, and I find that the client pays this gentleman's fees in a somewhat peculiar manner, as he buries his talents—and his fees—in the builders' accounts and the architect then charges the client a fee on his fees. I think a good deal might be said against this practice.—Mr. W. H. MCCANDLISH, 27 St. James Place, S.W.1.

Allied Societies

Notices

THE ESSEX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

WEST ESSEX CHAPTER.

The chairman and executive of the above are anxious to secure attendance of members at a Conference to be held at the Old Church House, Market Place, Romford, on Friday, 25 May 1928, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

It is hoped on this occasion to inaugurate an Educational Movement throughout the district in close collaboration with the Educational Authorities, for the better understanding of architecture and appreciation of design in our schools.

It is felt that the builders are, broadly speaking, giving the public the standard of architecture in housing that it appreciates, and it seems essential that if the distinct betterment, more particularly in domestic architecture, is to be achieved, those who desire homes must be in a better position to appreciate a higher standard in this respect.

The representatives of the schools, elementary, intermediate and higher grade, as well as the County authorities, are being asked to confer upon this subject, and members of the Chapter will propose a series of competitions in the schools, with a public exhibition in the autumn, and other means of securing the desired end.

Prior to the meeting, tea will be served in the Lower Hall at 5 p.m.

S. PHILLIPS DALES,
Hon. Secretary.

Will Members please note the following coming events :—

(*a*) Wednesday, 13 June.—General meeting of County Society at Colchester. Professor Reilly will address the meeting.

(*b*) Saturday, 7 July.—Conducted visit to Bishop's Stortford and its College.

(*c*) Friday, 19 October.—Inspection of banqueting plate and Guild Hall of the Painter-Stainers Company, followed by a Chapter meeting at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard.

(*d*) Wednesday, 14 November.—Reception at Ilford Town Hall, and general Chapter meeting in conference with the County Society of Architects.

(*e*) A dinner and dance will also be arranged during the month of November.

Detailed announcements will follow.

Reports of Meetings

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Architectural Association held its 8th Annual General Meeting in Queens College, Oxford, on Saturday 21 April, in reunion with the Hants and Isle of Wight Architectural Association.

Mr. R. A. Rix [*A.*] (Bucks) gave his presidential address, and was re-elected for a further year of office. The other Officers of the Association were elected as follows : —

Hon. Treasurer : Mr. T. T. Cumming (F.), Berks.
Hon. Secretary : Mr. H. J. Stribling (A), Bucks.
Auditor : Mr. C. B. Willcocks (F.), Berks.
Representative on Council of A.R.I.B.A. : Mr. H. S. Rogers (F.), Oxon.

Messrs. E. J. Dixon (A.), N. W. Harrison (F.), and C. B. Willcocks (F.), the Chairmen respectively of the Bucks, Oxon and Berks branches, were elected Vice-Presidents of the Association.

The company afterwards made a tour of the University and College buildings.

THE INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND.

The April monthly meeting of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held on 27 April, at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh—Mr. G. P. K. Young, F.R.I.B.A., Perth, presiding. Among the professional items discussed were the following : Dundee Technical College and School of Art ; Architect's Registration Bill ; Kinross Housing Scheme ; Logie Housing Scheme ; Erection of Pit Head Baths by Mines Department ; and the New Standard Form of Contract. Mr. T. F. Maclennan, Edinburgh, reported on arrangements made for the Annual Convention to be held in Edinburgh on 1 and 2 June next, while the secretary, Mr. Nicol Bruce, W. S., intimated that the R.I.B.A. Final Examinations for Scottish candidates would be held at the Incorporation Chambers from 4 to 12 July next. The Council unanimously resolved to nominate Sir Robert Lorimer, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., as President of the Incorporation for the ensuing year. Messrs. G. M. Hay, Aberdeen, Wm. Ogilvie, Edinburgh, T. G. Gilmour and Alex. Adam, both of Glasgow, were elected as Fellows of the Incorporation ; while Messrs. James McGregor, Arbroath, P.P. Henderson, and Malcolm Nicolson, Edinburgh, and James Watson, Glasgow, were elected as Associates. The following were elected Student Members : Messrs. A. P. Borrie, Perth ; A. R. B. Norrie, Bathgate ; John Patterson and J. F. Donaldson, Edinburgh ; W. M. Gilmour, And. Napier, John Cameron, T. A. Deane, A. McN. Duncan, A. O. Hamilton, and Alex. McAnally, all of Glasgow ; John Abercromby, Stirling ; and And. McGraw, Hamilton.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The 40th annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Sheffield University on 26 April 1928, the President (Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards) in the chair.

The President announced that the following Honorary Members had been accepted by the Council, viz. :—

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M. ; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ; the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. ; Sir William Ellis, G.B.E., Past President Inst.C.E. ; Albert Harland, Esq., M.P. ; the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sheffield, D.D., D.Litt. ; Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E., M.A., Mus.Doc., Vice-Chancellor, Sheffield University ; the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., Warden of New College, Oxford.

After the annual report and statement of accounts were presented and approved, an alteration of Rule 7 as amended, relating to the constitution of the Council, was unanimously carried.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the retiring President, Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, for the assiduous attention he had given to the welfare of the Society during his two years of office, it having been chiefly due to his personal interest that the membership of the Society and its income had been largely increased, whilst his keen interest in matters likely to affect the welfare of

the Society arising while its representative at the R.I.B.A. had done a great deal to keep the Society in close touch with the Institute. A vote of thanks to Mr. Wigfull was also passed for his services as one of the Society's representatives on the Allied Societies' Conference for the past six years.

The election of officers for session 1928–29 was declared as follows :—

President : Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A. Vice-President : Mr. W. G. Buck, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Treasurer : Mr. J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A. Hon. Secretary : Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A. Council—Past Presidents : Mr. F. E. Pearce Edwards, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. W. C. Fenton, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. C. B. Flockton, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. E. M. Gibbs, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. A. F. Watson, F.R.I.B.A. Fellows : Mr. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. E. M. Holmes, B.Eng., F.S.I. ; Mr. J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A. Mr. J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A. Associates : Mr. H. W. Inott, L.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. J. H. Odom, A.R.I.B.A. ; Mr. F. H. Wrench, L.R.I.B.A. District Members : Lt.-Col. J. E. Knight (Rotherham) ; Mr. P. A. Hinchliffe, F.R.I.B.A. (Barnsley) ; Mr. F. H. Bromhead, A.R.I.B.A. (Chesterfield) ; Mr. E. H. Walker, F.R.I.B.A. (Doncaster).

Election of Students R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students at the meeting of the Council held on 7 May, 1928.

CARROLL, KATHLEEN MARY : 31 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

COLES, FRANK AUSTIN : 31 Market Square, Northampton.

FORBES, HOWARD TYLDESLEY : St. Andrews College University of Sydney, New South Wales.

HENNIKER, RICHARD FREDERICK : " Carlinwark," Middleton Road, Camberley, Surrey.

LIGHT, ALFRED CHARLES : 13 St. John Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

LOWTHER, ANTHONY WILLIAM GEORGE : " The Old Quarry," Ashtead, Surrey.

PARR, JOHN WILLIAM : c/o Agent General for West Australia, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

ATTENDANCES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS, SESSION 1927–1928.

THE COUNCIL (11 Meetings).

President : Walter Tapper, 11. *Vice-Presidents :* H. P. Burke Downing, 10 ; H. V. Lanchester, 9 ; Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff), 10 ; Maurice E. Webb, 9. *Honorary Secretary :* E. Stanley Hall, 10.

Members of Council : Professor S. D. Adshead, 6 ; Henry V. Ashley, 10 ; Robert Atkinson, 3 ; Sir Herbert Baker, 0 ; Major Harry Barnes, 5 ; Herbert T. Buckland (Birmingham), 7 ; Walter Cave, 6 ; Major H. C. Corlette, 10 ; H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, 8 ; Francis Jones (Manchester), 7 ; Arthur Keen, 11 ; Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, 0 ; Thomas R. Milburn (Sunderland), 6 ; E. C. P. Monson, 9 ; T. Taliesin Rees (Liverpool), 10 ; Professor C. H. Reilly (Liverpool), 7 ; H. D. Searles-Wood, 9 ; Francis T. Verity, 9.

Associate Members of Council : H. Chalton Bradshaw, 10 ; Leonard H. Bucknell, 6 ; Professor Lionel B. Budden (Liverpool), 7 ; Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, 7 ; C. Cowles-Voysey, 4 ; G. Leonard Elkington, 8 ; Major T. C. Howitt (Nottingham), 7 ; Manning D. Robertson (Dublin), 2* ; Michael Theodore Waterhouse, 6.

Licentiate Members of Council : A. B. Hayward, 9 ; E. H. Heazell (Nottingham), 1 ; Lt.-Col. P.A. Hopkins, 8 ; Capt. A. Seymour Reeves, 9 ; Percy J. Waldram, 7 ; Col. N. H. Waller (Gloucester), 10.

Past Presidents : E. Guy Dawber, 0 ; J. Alfred Gotch (Kettering), 2.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State : J. M. Dossor (York and East Yorkshire), 8 ; F. E. Pearce Edwards (Sheffield), 8 ; H. S. Fairhurst (Manchester), 6 ; E. Bertram Kirby (Liverpool), 10 ; J. H. Martindale (Carlisle), 10 ; T. Butler Wilson (Leeds), 11.—Edward T. Allcock (Loughborough), 5 ; E. C. Bewlay (Birmingham), 8 ; Edward T. Boardman (Norfolk), 7 ; J. W. Fisher (Northamptonshire), 10 ; John Woollatt (Nottingham), 8.—A. C. A. Norman (Plymouth), 2 ; Thomas Overbury (Cheltenham), 7 ; Harold S. Rogers (Oxford), 10 ; J. Arthur Smith (Basingstoke), 10.—T. M. Cappon (Dundee), 3 ; J. K. Hunter (Glasgow), 1 ; T. F. Maclennan (Edinburgh), 3 ; G. P. K. Young (Perth), 4.—C. S. Thomas (Swansea), 10.—Professor R. M. Butler (Dublin), 0 ; E. R. Kennedy (Ulster), 2.

Representatives of Allied Societies in the British Dominions Overseas : Percy E. Nobbs (Canada), 0 ; Major-Gen. Sir Charles Rosenthal (Australia), 0.

Representative of the Architectural Association (London) : Gilbert H. Jenkins, 7.

Representative of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants : W. H. Hamlyn, 9.

Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education : Henry M. Fletcher, 11.

Chairmen of the Four Standing Committees : H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (Art), 8 ; *Sydney D. Kitson (Oxon) (Literature), 7 ; *†Sir Banister Fletcher (Practice), 6 ; H. D. Searles-Wood (Science), 9.

The Art Standing Committee (9 meetings) : Sir John Burnet,* 0 ; H. P. Burke Downing, 5 ; H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, *Chairman*, 7 ; P. D. Hepworth, 2 ; Charles H. Holden, 6 ; C. H. James,* 4 ; Gilbert H. Jenkins,* 4 ; Arthur Keen, *Vice-Chairman*, 6 ; Oswald P. Milne, 4 ; F. Winton Newman, 4 ; S. C. Ramsey, 2 ; Louis de Soissons, 5 ; Francis T. Verity, 4 ; G. G. Wornum,* *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 7 ; H. Chalton Bradshaw, 4 ; Leonard H. Bucknell, 3 ; R. A. Duncan, 2 ; Claude St. J. G. Miller,* *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 6 ; Hon. H. A. Pakington, 7 ; J. C. Shepherd, 3 ; W. Harding Thompson, 8 ; R. F. G. Aylwin, 3 ; A. S. Soutar, 5 ; Francis R. Taylor, 9.

The Literature Standing Committee (8 meetings) : Louis Ambler, *Vice-Chairman*, 8 ; W. H. Ansell, 1 ; Martin S. Briggs, *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 5 ; A. S. G. Butler,* 3 ; Walter Cave,* 3 ; Major H. C. Corlette, 6 ; J. Murray Easton,* 4 ; F. C. Eden,* 1 ; Henry M. Fletcher, 3 ; D. Theodore Fyfe (Cambridge), 3 ; S. D. Kitson (Oxon), *Chairman*, 5 ; A. H. Moberly, 7 ; Basil Oliver, 6 ; C. S. Spooner, 4 ; Professor Lionel B. Budden (Liverpool), 0 ; C. Cowles-Voysey, 2 ; A. Trystan Edwards, 1 ; Professor F. S. Granger (Nottingham), 3 ; Miss E. K. D. Hughes,* 7 ; H. C. Hughes (Cambridge), 6 ; Grahame B. Tubbs, *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 8 ; Captain W. T. Creswell, 7 ; Arthur E. Henderson, 7 ; E. M. Hick, 8.

The Practice Standing Committee (10 meetings) : Henry V. Ashley, 7 ; Frederick Chatterton, *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 9 ; Sir Banister Fletcher,*† *Chairman*, 7 ; G. Hastwell Grayson (Liverpool), 7 ; E. Bertram Kirby* (Liverpool), 7 ; G. H. Lovegrove, 6 ; E. C. P. Monson,* 7 ; D. Barclay Niven, 8 ; W. Gillbee Scott, 8 ; J. Alan Slater, 7 ; J. C. S. Soutar, 9 ; Sydney Tatchell, 10 ; Percy E. Thomas (Cardiff), 3 ; W. E. Watson,* *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 9 ; Herbert A. Welch,* *Vice-Chairman*, 7 ; Horace Cubitt, 6 ; G. Leonard Elkington, 3 ; H. V. Milnes Emerson, 8 ; W. H. Hamlyn, 8 ; Hubert Lidbetter, 8 ; Charles Woodward, 9 ; F. R. Betenson, 8 ; J. W. Denington, 4 ; Capt. A. Seymour Reeves, 8.

* Marked thus were appointed after the first two meetings of the Council. Possible attendances, 9.

† Marked thus absent through illness.

The Science Standing Committee (9 meetings): Edward T. Boardman* (Norwich), 0; E. H. Evans, *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 7; G. R. Farrow, 8; J. Ernest Franck, 6; W. A. Harvey (Birmingham), 7; John H. Markham, 3; Alan E. Munby, 6; Lionel G. Pearson, 1; A. Alban H. Scott, 2; H. D. Searles-Wood, *Chairman*, 7; Charles F. Skipper (Cambridge), *Joint Hon. Secretary*, 7; Digby L. Solomon,* *Vice-Chairman*, 5; Thomas Wallis,* 6; Robert J. Angel, 9; Hope Bagenal, 4; P. W. Barnett,* 4; W. T. Benslyn,* 3; Edwin Gunn, 3; A. F. Hooper, 6; A. E. Mayhew, 2; Harvey R. Sayer, 9; Lt.-Col. P. A. Hopkins, 5; G. N. Kent, 6; Percy J. Waldram, 5.

The Annual Elections

NEW NOMINATIONS TO COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following nominations have been made by members in accordance with Bye-law 36 :—

As Member of Council.—HEPWORTH: Philip Dalton [*F.*], nominated by Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Reginald Blomfield, E. Guy Dawber, W. Curtis Green, Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Maurice E. Webb, *Fellows*. BATTY: John [*A.*], nominated by H. G. Avery, N. F. Cachemaille-Day, Chas. McLachlan, Stanley Pinfold, Edgar A. D. Tanner, *Associates*; A. Seymour Reeves, J. E. Richardson, *Licentiates*.

As Associate Members of Council.—CHESTER: Harold William [*A.*], nominated by M. Botting, E. M. Penman, G. Bertram Carter, Thomas Stott, G. E. Phillips, *Associates*; J. N. P. Conlan, J. Walter Dudding, *Licentiates*. KEESEY: Walter Monckton [*A.*], nominated by Robert Atkinson, E. H. Evans, Howard Robertson, *Fellows*; Hubert Clist, R. E. Enthoven, A. S. Knott, J. Macgregor, Guy Silk, *Associates*. SCOTT: John Douglas [*A.*], nominated by Sir Banister Fletcher, Francis Jones, Arthur Keen, E. Bertram Kirby, H. V. Lanchester, David Barclay Niven, Sydney Tatchell, *Fellows*. TANNER: Edgar Allen Davey [*A.*], nominated by H. G. Avery, John Batty, William H. Hamlyn, Felix J. Lander, Chas. McLachlan, Stanley Pinfold, *Associates*; J. E. Richardson, *Licentiate*.

As Licentiate Member of Council.—CONLAN: John Nicholas Patrick [*L.*], nominated by H. W. Chester, H. N. Fisher, W. J. T. Godwin, Bertram Lisle, J. W. Stonhold, *Associates*; Charles J. Goodwin, Chas. F. Siebert, *Licentiates*.

As Member of the Art Standing Committee.—HUNT: Edward Arthur [*F.*], nominated by Arthur Bartlett, S. D. Adshead, Stanley C. Ramsey, Robert Atkinson, H. V. Lanchester, Geoffry Lucas, A. E. Richardson, *Fellows*.

As Member of the Literature Standing Committee.—DOWNING: Henry Philip Burke [*F.*], nominated by Arthur Bartlett, H. Stratton Davis, T. Frank Green, Frank T. Verity, *Fellows*; Henry Braddock, C. G. Dixon, Herbert Passmore, *Associates*; N. H. Waller, *Licentiate*.

As Associate Member of the Literature Standing Committee.—CHESTER: Harold William [*A.*], nominated by M. Botting, G. Bertram Carter, E. M. Penman, G. E. Phillips, Thomas Stott, *Associates*; J. N. P. Conlan, J. Walter Dudding, *Licentiates*.

As Members of the Practice Standing Committees.—CAPLE: Major William Henry Dashwood [*F.*], nominated by Ernest C. Bewlay, Samuel N. Cooke, James A. Swan, W. Norman Twist, *Fellows*; William H. Ashford, W. T. Benslyn, Arthur McKewan, *Associates*; H. W. Simister, *Licentiate*. DICKSEE: Bernard John [*F.*], nominated by Lawton R. Ford, E. B. Hoare, M. Wheeler, *Fellows*; Harold Dicksee, G. T. Harman, A. Halcrow Verstage, E. Alex. Young, *Associates*. FRASER: Percival Maurice [*F*] nominated by Max Clarke, A. Alban H. Scott, *Fellows*; Henry Edgar Bunce, T. Llewelyn Daniel, H. Haylock Golding, Lawrence A. D. Shiner, *Associates*; Walter R. Benwell, *Licentiate*. GUNTON: William Henry [*F.*]. nominated by John Murray, Laurence M. Gotch, A. Burnett Brown, G. Topham Forrest, Herbert O. Ellis, W. Lee Clarke, *Fellows*; G. Leonard Elkington, *Associate*. SCOTT: Augustine Alban Hamilton [*F.*], nominated by David Barclay Niven, Sydney Tatchell, Victor Wilkins, Geoffry C. Wilson, *Fellows*; Henry Edgar Bunce, T. Llewelyn Daniel, J. Douglas Scott, Charles Woodward, *Associates*. VERITY: Francis Thomas [*F.*], nominated by H. P. Burke Downing, Sir Banister Fletcher, T. Frank Green, G. C. Lawrence, Sir George H. Oatley, *Fellows*; Herbert Passmore, Charles Woodward, *Associates*; John Davidson, Graham Lloyd, *Licentiates*. WILSON: T. Butler [*F.*], nominated by Geo. W. Atkinson, Victor Bain, Norman Culley, Percy Robinson, *Fellows*; A. E. Dixon, C. Castelow, F. L. Charlton, G. H. Foggitt, *Associates*; R. Morley, *Licentiate*.

As Member of the Science Standing Committee.—KENYON: Arthur William [*F.*], nominated by J. Murray Easton, E. Stanley Hall, C. H. James, Stanley G. Livock, H. D. Searles-Wood, Louis de Soissons, *Fellows*; Hope Bagenal, *Associate*.

As Licentiate Member of the Science Standing Committee.—BARNES: Alfred Henry [*L.*], nominated by W. Bevan, Frederick R. Hiorns, *Fellows*; W. E. Brooks, Wilfred B. Gostling, Stanley Pinfold, Ralph Wilson, *Associates*; P. J. Black, *Licentiate*. CONLAN: John Nicholas Patrick [*L.*], nominated by H. W. Chester, H. N. Fisher, W. J. T. Godwin, Bertram Lisle, J. W. Stonhold, *Associates*; Charles J. Goodwin, Chas. F. Siebert, *Licentiates*.

* Marked thus were appointed after the first meeting of the Committee.

† Marked thus absent through illness.

Notices

THE FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1927-28 will be held on Monday, 21 May 1928, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes :—

To read the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 7 May 1928; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

Professor A. Beresford Pite, Hon. M.A.Cantab. [*F.*], and Sir Reginald Blomfield, M.A.Oxon., Hon. D.Litt. Lvpl., R.A., F.S.A., Past President R.I.B.A., to open a debate on "Modernism in Architecture."

THE ANNUAL DINNER, 1928.

The Annual Dinner will take place on Wednesday, 23 May 1928, in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn (by the kind permission of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn).

H.R.H. the Duke of York has graciously consented to attend as the guest of the Royal Institute and a large number of other distinguished guests will also be present.

As the accommodation is limited and the places are being rapidly filled up, members who wish to attend and have not yet applied for tickets are requested to do so immediately.

The price of tickets is £2 2s. each for members and for members' guests (inclusive of wines, cigars, etc.). Guests may be either ladies or gentlemen.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, BATH, 20–23 JUNE, 1928.

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members of the Architectural Association and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and overseas, are cordially invited to attend the Conference (see full particulars enclosed with this issue of the JOURNAL). It will greatly facilitate the arrangements if members who propose attending will fill up the fly-sheet attached to the programme and return it to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1., not later than 9 June.

VISIT TO EMPIRE TIMBER EXHIBITION.

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY 1928.

At the invitation of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., the Director of the Imperial Institute, a special visit of architects to the Empire Timber Exhibition has been arranged by the R.I.B.A.

The visit will take place at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 23 May, and the party will be conducted by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A., representative of the R.I.B.A. on the Imperial Institute Advisory Committee on timbers, and by Dr. Chandler of the Imperial Institute.

Architects desirous of taking part in the visit are requested to send their names to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than 21 May, when further particulars will be sent to them.

EXHIBITION OF BLACK AND WHITE AND COLOUR WORK BY MEMBERS OF THE R.I.B.A.

It has been decided to hold an Exhibition of Black and White and Colour Work by members of the R.I.B.A. at the Institute Galleries from 1 to 11 October 1928, works to be submitted not later than 14 September.

All works sent in for exhibition will be submitted to the judgment of the Selection and Hanging Committee, whose decision will be final. Exhibitors will be required to pay the cost of carriage and insurance during transit and to make arrangements for the collection of their works at the close of the Exhibition.

In order that the Committee may be in a position to formulate some idea of the amount of work available, members who are willing to submit black and white drawings, original etchings, or engravings and colour sketches for consideration by the Committee are requested to write to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 1 June, giving the following particulars :—

(1) Sizes.
(2) Subjects (these need not necessarily be architectural).
(3) Names of draughtsmen.
(4) Whether black and white or colour.
(5) Approximate value of each work.

A provisional limit of 15 square feet per exhibitor has been fixed, but this may be revised when the Committee learn how much work is available.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

4 JUNE 1928.

An election of members will take place at the Business General Meeting to be held on Monday, 4 June. The names and addresses of the Candidates (with the names of their proposers) found by the Council to be eligible and qualified for Membership according to the Charter and Bye-Laws and recommended by them for election are as follows :—

AS FELLOWS [25].

BANKS : WILLIAM ARTHUR [*A.* 1920], 76 Wellington Road South, Stockport ; 24 Edenhurst Road, Mile End, Stockport. Proposed by Isaac Taylor, R. G. Roberts and the Council.

CAMPBELL : DUNCAN ALEXANDER [*A.* 1920], Blue Coat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool ; Allport Lodge, Bromborough, Cheshire. Proposed by Gilbert Fraser, Arnold Thornely and E. Bertram Kirby.

DICKINSON : WILLIAM FRANCIS, J.P. [*A.* 1909], Kingweston, near Taunton, Somerset ; 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Proposed by the Council.

DREWITT : COLIN MINORS [*A.* 1907], c/o Engineer of Buildings, Canadian Pacific Railway, Windsor Street, Montreal, Canada ; Apartment 55, 1 Rosemount Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada. Proposed by John A. Pearson, Henry Sproatt and Ernest R. Rolph.

GILMOUR : THOMAS GILCHRIST [*A.* 1912], Office of Public Works, City Chambers, Glasgow ; 501 Mosspark Drive, Glasgow, S.W.2. Proposed by John Watson, John Keppie and Wm. B. Whitie.

MURRAY : COLIN HAY [A. 1913], 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4 ; 25 Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne ; 12 Gore Park Road, Eastbourne. Proposed by William A. Pite, John D. Clarke and Sir Aston Webb.

PRESTWICH : ERNEST, M.A. (Liverpool) [*A.* 1918], Bradshawgate Chambers, Leigh, Lancs ; " Everdene," Hand Lane, Leigh, Lancs. Proposed by Percy Thomas, E. Stanley Hall and Francis Jones.

PRICE : WILLIAM JOSEPH [*A.* 1925], Public Works Department, Nairobi, Kenya. Proposed by the Council.

RUSSELL : ANDREW LAURENCE NOEL [*A.* 1912], 4a Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1 ; 292 Lancaster Road, W.11. Proposed by A. B. Knapp-Fisher, W. A. Forsyth and H. P. G. Maule.

WARD : FRANK DORRINGTON [*A.* 1909], Public Works Department, Straits Settlements ; 80 Western Road, Penang, Straits Settlements. Proposed by W. Campbell Oman, D. McLeod Craik and P. Hubert Keys.

WHEELER : EDWIN PAUL [*A.* 1902], County Hall, S.E.1 ; Park Lodge, Park Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, Chas. J. Dawson and Walter H. Godfrey.

WHITE : THEODORE HANSFORD [*A.* 1919], 14a Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, W.1 ; " Orchard End," Bourne End-on-Thames. Proposed by W. Henry White, Sir Reginald Blomfield and John Murray.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

ABRAMS : HERBERT JOHN SINCLAIR, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. ; " Hutton Mount," Brassey Road, Limpsfield, Surrey. Proposed by A. F. A. Trehearne, Frank E. Smee and Osborn C. Hills.

BAKER : THOMAS HENRY, Head Gate Court, Colchester. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adshead, Stanley C. Ramsey and the Council.

GALL : JOHN HINTON, 13 Lombard Street, Inverness. Proposed by the Council.

HARBER : WILLIAM FRANCIS, Black Mill, Ore, Hastings. Proposed by H. R. Gardner, P. J. Westwood and J. And. Minty.

OATLEY : JOSEPH GEORGE, Architects Department, London Hospital, E.1 ; Kayes, Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Proposed by Arthur Crow, William Steward and Henry N. Kerr.

PARKES : ERNEST HADDEN, County Hall, S.E.1 ; 68 Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, Raymond Unwin, Sir Banister Fletcher and Sir Reginald Blomfield.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the Qualifying Examination :—

ANAG : GEORGE, 7 Sweeting Street, Liverpool ; "Morvynd," Caldy Road, West Kirby, Cheshire. Proposed by Charles W. Harris, Laurence Hobson and T. F. Shepheard.

BONELLA : VALENTINE, 18 St. Thomas' Street, London Bridge, S.E.1 ; 46 Halford Road, Richmond, Surrey. Proposed by E. Arden Minty, B. Culmer Page and Noel D. Sheffield.

CHARLES : JOHN ACHESON, Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness ; 44 Thorncliffe Road, Barrow-in-Furness. Proposed by Saml. Grundy, Hugh A. Gold and A. C. Bunch.

LENNOX : GAVIN, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow ; "The Bield," Chryston, Lanarkshire. Proposed by Wm. B. Whitie, Jas. Kennedy Hunter and James Lochhead.

MACMATH : DANIEL WALTER, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow ; 84 Campbell Avenue, Langside, Glasgow. Proposed by Wm. B. Whitie, Jas. Kennedy Hunter and James Lochhead.

MATTHEWS : RICHARD, Westminster Chambers, Nantwich, Cheshire ; Moorsfields House, Audlem, Cheshire. Proposed by Harry S. Fairhurst, W. S. Beaumont and John Swarbrick.

SYME : JOHN STUART, 13 Lendal, York ; Ivyholme, Holgate Road, York. Proposed by J. Hervey Rutherford, Frank W. Simon and Edw. T. Boardman.

AS ASSOCIATES [49.]

BARTON : HARRY AUSTIN [Passed five years' course at the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], c/o 1 Cranbrook Villas, Guildford Road, South Farnborough, Hants. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Percy Thomas and Harry Teather.

BENHAM : HELEN MARY [Final], 10 Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.16. Proposed by Charles E. Varndell, L. Keir Hett and the Council.

BOUILLON : ERNEST LINDEN, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 2085 Union Avenue, Montreal, Canada. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, William Carless and Percy E. Nobbs.

BROWN : HENRY JOHN [Final], 15 Spencer Place, Leeds. Proposed by H. S. Chorley, T. Butler Wilson and G. W. Atkinson.

BYERS : JOHN [Final], 253 Broad Street, Birmingham. Proposed by J. Forster, William Haywood and Herbert T. Buckland.

CHAPMAN : ERIC WEBB [Final], 56 Southgrove Road, Sheffield. Proposed by James R. Wigfull, Charles Matthew Hadfield and Edwd. M. Gibbs.

CHILDS : WILFRID CHARLES [Special], Glenthorne House, Yeovil. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton and Professor S. D. Adshead.

CHIPPINDALE : FRANK [Passed five years' course at the Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 10 Ash Grove, Otley, Yorkshire. Proposed by Albert E. Kirk, G. W. Atkinson and H. S. Chorley.

COHEN : JACOB [Final], 15 Delamere Terrace, W.2. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, W. R. Jaggard and Sir Banister Fletcher.

COOPER : HUGH CHRISTOPHER DUNSTAN, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 205 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, Percy E. Nobbs and William Carless.

CRAWFORD : DOUGLAS LINDESAY [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "Luanza," Tower Drive, Gourock, Renfrewshire. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, Alexander N. Paterson and James Lochhead.

CRICKMAY : COLIN ROSSER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 16 Park Road, Redhill, Surrey. Proposed by J. Edwin Forbes, Oswald P. Milne and Gilbert H. Jenkins.

DAIN : CECIL [Final], 165 Errwood Road, Burnage, Manchester. Proposed by Arthur J. Murgatroyd, Harry S. Fairhurst and Francis Jones.

EASTON : RONALD PERN [Special], 62 George Street, Perth, Western Australia. Proposed by J. E. Dixon-Spain, Charles Nicholas and James J. S. Naylor.

EDWARDS : DONALD THOMAS [Final], 14 Berwyn Road, Norwood, S.E.24. Proposed by Charles J. Blomfield, H. G. Crothall and W. T. Curtis.

ELLIS : MARY FEODORE RUTH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professonal Practice], 44 Clarendon Road, W.11. Proposed by Robert Atkinson, J. Alan Slater and A. H. Moberly.

ENGLAND : NORMAN RODERICK [Final], 24 Bromley Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea. Proposed by Q. Mangnall Bluhm, Walter R. Sharp and Fred Harrison.

FARMAN : ALBERT LAWRENCE [Special], 79 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.11. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Fred J. Wills and Charles E. Varndell.

GARDINER : KENNETH EDWARD FREDERICK [Final], c/o Architectural Association, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Robert Atkinson and E. H. Evans.

GARDNER : EDWIN ALEXANDER [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 121 Broadway Avenue, Ottawa, Canada. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, William Carless and Percy E. Nobbs.

GARTHSIDE : ERIC, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Special Exemption], c/o Australia House, W.C.2. Proposed by Hubert C. Corlette, Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton.

GOUGH : GERALD CHARLES PURCELL [Final], 16 Ulleswater Road, Southgate, N.14. Proposed by Oswald P. Milne, Charles E. Varndell and Norman G. Bridgman.

HALL : GEORGE ALBERT VICTOR, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after psasing Examination in Professional Practice], 45 Conduit Road, Hong Kong. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and Professor Lionel B. Budden.

HOBDAY : RALPH [Final], 34 Chepstow Place, W.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton and W. H. Ansell.

JEFFREY : JOHN [Final], 79 Maxwellton Road, Paisley, Scotland. Proposed by James Lochhead, John Watson and Hamilton Neil.

LIPP : ALEXANDER ERNEST CHRISTIAN [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 16 Morley Street, Langside, Glasgow. Proposed by John Watson, James Miller and David Salmond.

MACGEAGH : JOHN [Special], Goodson's Buildings, 2B Donegall Place, Belfast. Proposed by T. W. Henry, N. Fitzsimons and Godfrey W. Ferguson.

MONSON : JOHN WILLIAM SUTTON, B.A. (Cantab) [Passed five

years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 9 Park Gate Gardens, East Sheen S.W.14. Proposed by E. C. P. Monson, H. D. Searles-Wood and E. Stanley Hall.

MORGAN : RICHARD GEORGE, M.C. [Special], 21 Clarence Road, Moseley, Birmingham. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Sir Banister Fletcher and M. H. B. Scott.

NORTH : EDWIN SAMUEL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], c/o The Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Robert Atkinson and E. Hollyer Evans.

PATERSON : ERIC ARNOLD [Final], Cairns Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Sheffield. Proposed by James R. Wigfull, W. G. Buck and Charles D. Carus-Wilson.

PERRY : REGINALD SELBY, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 390 Oxford Avenue, N.D.G. Montreal, Canada. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, Percy E. Nobbs and William Carless.

PHILLIPS : RONALD ALFRED [Final], "Glenside" 7 Stanfield Road, Winton, Bournemouth. Proposed by A. Edward Shervey, Henry R. Collins and T. Stevens.

QUINCEY : MARGARET ANNE DE QUINCEY [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "Montrose," Worplesdon Hill, Woking. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton and Arthur J. Davis.

ROBERTSON : GEORGE WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 69 Woodend Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, John Watson and J. Maurice Arthur.

ROBERTSON : HUGH DOUGLAS, B.Arch. (McGill) [Passed five years' course at McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 46 Herkimer Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, William Carless and Philip J. Turner.

SAISE : ALFRED JOHN [Final], 4 Guinea Road, Fishponds, Bristol. Proposed by C. F. W. Dening, Alfred J. Taylor and G. D. Gordon Hake.

SCOTT : ALEXANDER THOMSON [Special Exemption], 36 Sheldon Avenue, Highgate, N.6. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker, F. W. Troup and P. D. Hepworth.

SHERREN : BRIAN COURTENAY [Final], 60 Ridge Crest, The Rideway, Enfield, N. Proposed by F. C. R. Palmer, W. F. C. Holden and Howard Robertson.

SOMERVILLE : WILLIAM LYON [Special], 2 Bloor Street West, Toronto, 5, Canada. Proposed by John A. Pearson, C. Barry Cleveland and Ernest R. Rolph.

STACKHOUSE : EDWIN STANLEY [Special], 18 Brunel Street, Burnley. Proposed by Saml. Taylor, Sir Banister Fletcher and John H. Woodhouse.

STOKES : LEONARD GEORGE [Passed five years' course at London University School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Pactice], 44 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Arthur Stratton and Oswald P. Milne.

THOMSON : STEWART LLOYD [Final], 11 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. Proposed by Charles E. Varndell, Professor A. E. Richardson and Arthur Stratton.

WALKER : RICHARD MELVILLE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "The Limes," Roehampton Lane, S.W.15. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton.

WARD : BASIL ROBERT [Special Exemption], 12 Phayre Street, Rangoon, Burma. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Professor S. D. Adshead and F. W. Troup.

WATERMAN : FREDERICK [Special], 204 Crowborough Road, Tooting Common, S.W.17. Proposed by Robert G. Muir, M. Eyre Walker and Alexr. G. Bond.

WATSON : CHARLES SPENCER OWEN [Special], 23 Chelsea Gardens, S.W.1. Proposed by W. H. Wood, Percy L. Browne and F. A. Richards.

WEIR : WILLIAM GRANT [Final], c/o John S. Archibald, Esq., 1134 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Proposed by Geo. A. Boswell, T. Harold Hughes and James Lochhead.

WOODROW : ALAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 67 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Robert Atkinson and J. W. Stanley Burmester.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1).

DAVIES : HUGH, H.M. Staff Inspector of Technical Schools, 13 Ashbourne Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by H. D. Searles-Wood, S. B. Caulfield and Martin S. Briggs.

WORKERS IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Arising out of the lectures on architecture to workers in the building trades arranged by the Board of Architectural Education, the Council, on the recommendation of the Board, wish to draw the attention of all practising architects to the following points which were brought out during the discussions which took place :—

1. That more interest would be taken by the craftsmen in the buildings upon which they were engaged if models of the proposed buildings were placed upon the works for their inspection while the buildings were in progress, and that complete plans and drawings might be available in order that the men could see how the work they were doing fitted into the whole structure.

2. That craftsmen should be given more liberty to use their discretion in the execution of their particular crafts.

3. That the architect and craftsman should get into closer personal touch with each other.

4. That architects might take building apprentices over their works while in progress and at completion.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.
3 DECEMBER 1928.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship class are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 3 December 1928, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 29 September 1928.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section iv, Clause 4(*b*) and (cii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

COMPOSITION OF MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The attention of Members is drawn to the scheme for compounding subscriptions for Life Membership which was approved by the General Body at the Business Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1927.

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis :—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Architectural Association has recently amended its by-law dealing with the entrance fee for new members, in order to exempt all members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies from payment of the usual entrance fee of Two Guineas when taking up membership of the Association.

The A.A. in its new extensions have made provision for two excellent club rooms and a special dining room, which are used only by members who are not connected with the School. In the club rooms, which are open from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m., the usual professional and other papers are provided, and refreshments may be obtained during the usual licensed club hours. Members are allowed to bring not more than two guests into the Rooms.

The subscription for Town members is Two Guineas per annum and for members living outside a radius of fifty miles from London, One Guinea. The new facilities offered should prove a great attraction, particularly to members living outside London who need the use of a Club in Town.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND SURVEYORS DEFENCE UNION, LIMITED.

It would seem that the circular "A" issued by the Defence Union containing information relating to its objects has conveyed to some members of the Institute the idea that the Union is an organisation formed outside of, and in some way in rivalry with, the R.I.B.A. Possibly this is due to the fact that the Union is a separate body and that its offices are at 28 Bedford Square and not at Conduit Street.

However this may be, the Council of the R.I.B.A. desires to remove any misapprehension and to state that the Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors Defence Union, Limited, was formed under the auspices of and with the sanction and support of the R.I.B.A., and has permission to indicate this in its circulars.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. urges all eligible members of the Institute who have not yet joined the Union to do so without delay and as a matter of course, not only in their professional interests, but with the object of establishing firmly a Defence organisation founded by members of the Institute and carried on under the auspices of and with the hearty support and approval of the Council.

All communications relating to the Defence Union should be addressed to 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, where accommodation has been placed at its disposal by the Council of the Institute.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE ACTS.

The attention of architects is called to the advantages of their insurable staff insuring through :—

THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' APPROVED SOCIETY.

Contributions	(for Men) 1s. 6d. per week, 9d. of which is payable by the employer.
Health Insurance Benefits	Sickness Benefit : up to 22s. per week. Disablement Benefit : up to 11s. per week. Maternity Benefit : up to 54s.
Old-Age Pensions	10s. per week from age of 65 ; similar amount paid to wife of insured person, on her attaining 65. These pensions are paid irrespective of possession of other private means.
Additional Health Insurance Benefits	Full cost of dental treatment. Full cost of optical treatment (including glasses). Part or full cost of surgical operations. Part or full cost of maintenance in nursing homes, hospitals or convalescent homes. Part or full cost of provision of trained nurses during serious illness. Cash grants to members in financial distress through illness.

Help us to help you by applying for membership in :—
The Architects' & Surveyors' Approved Society,
26 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
Herbert M. Adamson, Secretary.

Competitions

PROPOSED OPEN-AIR SCHOOL COMPETITION, KEIGHLEY.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied Societies must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS : SENIOR SCHOOL AT RICKMANSWORTH PARK.

The General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls invite Architects of British Nationality to submit designs for a new Senior School proposed to be built on a site of some 200 acres known as Rickmansworth Park, at Rickmansworth.

Assessor : Mr. Henry V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A.
Premiums : £750, £500, £400, £300, £200.
Last day for sending in designs : 5 September 1928.
Last day for questions : 1 March 1928.
Total cost not to exceed £350,000.

Conditions of the above competition may be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, 31, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON PROPOSED NEW TOWN HALL.

The County Borough Council of Southampton propose to erect a new Town Hall in West Marlands, and invite architects to submit designs.

Assessor : Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums ; £500, £300, £150. Last day for sending in designs,

30 July 1928. Last day for Questions, 20 April 1928. Total cost not to exceed £385,000.

Conditions of the above competition may be obtained from The Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Southampton.

BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM: PROPOSED TOWN HALL, SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The Lewisham Borough Council invite architects of British birth and nationality to submit designs in competition for the Town Hall, Shops and Offices, proposed to be erected on the site of the East side of, and adjoining the present Town Hall buildings.

Assessor: Mr. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £350, £250, £150. Last day for sending in designs, 14 July 1928.

Conditions of the above competition may be obtained from The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Lewisham. S.E.6.

Members' Column

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of ASSISTANT MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE in the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE (Director, G. Drysdale, F.R.I.B.A.). Salary, £250 to £300, according to qualifications. The appointment, to date from 1 September 1928, is a part-time one (about 20 hours a week) and for a maximum period of three years.

Applications (no special form), stating age, qualifications, and previous experience, and not more than two testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Teacher of Architecture," not later than 26 May.

P. D. INNES, *Chief Education Officer*.

Education Office, Margaret Street.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

ADVERTISER, aged 34, with 14 years' experience, wishes to purchase Junior Partnership with firm of Architects. Considerable experience in Town Planning, Housing, Estate Development and road works.—Apply Box No. 5528, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

PRACTICE OR PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

MEMBER, age 41, with provincial practice, which he has carried on for the last 18 years, but which is at present dormant through severe, local, industrial depression, desires to purchase a genuine, well-established practice or partnership with firm of standing.—Apply Box 1538, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

MESSRS. H. J. S. ABRAMS AND SON.

MR. H. J. S. ABRAMS, architect and surveyor, of 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2, has taken into partnership his son, Mr. George H. Abrams, F.S.I. The business will be carried on at Mr. Abrams' present offices, and the style of the firm will be Messrs. H. J. S. Abrams and Son.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

FELLOW of the Institute with a West End office, having a room to spare, desires to meet another architect with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Reply Box 7474, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

R.I.B.A., with an office in the West End, desires to meet another architect with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Apply Box 2118, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

FELLOW wants to rent two rooms, Holborn District, June quarter. Has excellent confidential clerk (shorthand and typewriting, etc.) and could arrange to share services.—Please send replies to 17 Kings Avenue, Ealing, W.5.

ROOMS TO LET.

F.R.I.B.A. has large light room to let, Gray's Inn; share of assistant for typing and tracing, etc., can be arranged.—Apply 6289, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

F.R.I.B.A. has a large room, 20 ft. 8 in. by 22 ft., on first floor, with very good light (3 windows), which he would be glad to let to another architect for £150 per annum. This rent to include electric light, gas fire, cleaning, and use of lavatory on ground floor. Gloucester Road Station, S.W.7, three minutes' walk.—Apply Box No. 2848, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

F.R.I.B.A. and wife (near Edinburgh), intending to motor to Annual Conference at Bath, would be glad to hear of another Architect and his wife who would join them. Fare proposed, railway return Edinburgh to Bath. Journey arranged to suit both parties.—Apply Box No. 3048, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Minutes XVII

SESSION 1927–1928.

At the Ninety-fourth Annual General Meeting, being the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Session, 1927–1928, held on Monday, 7 May 1928, at 8 p.m., Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Vice-President, in the chair.

The attendance book was signed by 22 Fellows (including 11 Members of Council), 8 Associates (including 1 Member of Council), 4 Licentiates (including 1 Member of Council).

The Minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on 23 April 1928, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Mr. Sohrab Framjee Bharoocha, President of the Bombay Architectural Association, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

Mr. Henry Thomas Sidwell, elected Fellow 1921.

Sir Alexander Rose Stenning, a Past-President of the Surveyors' Institution, elected Fellow 1877.

Mr. Arthur Gilbey Latham, elected Licentiate 1912.

Sir Ebenezer Howard, O.B.E., J.P., elected Hon. Associate 1927,

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The Secretary announced that the Council had nominated for election to the variousclasses of membership the candidates whose names are published in this issue of the JOURNAL.

The Chairman formally presented the report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1927–28, and stated that the Chairmen or other representatives of all the Committees whose reports were appended to the Council's report had been asked to attend the meeting so as to be in a position to answer any questions that might be asked in connection with their reports.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the Report, and invited discussion upon it, the Hon. Secretary seconded the motion and a discussion ensued.

The motion having been put from the Chair, it was Resolved "that the Report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1927–28 be approved and adopted."

Reference having been made to the work of the staff, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation.

The Chairman stated that the list of attendances at the Council and the Standing Committee meetings had been laid on the table and would be printed in the next issue of the JOURNAL and also sent out to members with the voting papers.

Upon the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Henry A. Saul [*F.*], and Mr. J. Maclaren Ross [*A.*], for their services as Hon. Auditors for the past year.

Mr. Henry A. Saul [*F.*] and Mr. J. Maclaren Ross [*A.*] were re-nominated for election as Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year of office.

The proceedings closed at 9.25 p.m.